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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1920

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### TIME-TABLE

**WEEK DAYS**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "  
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "  
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 " "  
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " " 10 " "  
2.30 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "  
3.00 " " 4.00 " " 10 " "

**NIGHT CARS**  
5.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.  
3.30 p.m. to 11.50 p.m. Every 30 minutes  
11.45 p.m.

### SATURDAY

Extra Car - 12.00 Midnight.

### SUNDAY

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m. " " 10 " "  
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. " " 15 " "  
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "  
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "  
6.30 " " 8.00 " " 10 " "

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As on Week Days.  
**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
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Season ticket will be issued until payment  
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or  
by Cheque or Compro Order represent-  
ing Bank Notes.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

### DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1		No. 2		No. 3		No. 4		No. 5		No. 6		No. 7		No. 8		No. 9		No. 10		No. 11		No. 12		No. 13		No. 14		No. 15		No. 16		No. 17		No. 18		No. 19		No. 20		No. 21		No. 22		No. 23		No. 24		No. 25		No. 26		No. 27		No. 28		No. 29		No. 30		No. 31		No. 32		No. 33		No. 34		No. 35		No. 36		No. 37		No. 38		No. 39		No. 40		No. 41		No. 42		No. 43		No. 44		No. 45		No. 46		No. 47		No. 48		No. 49		No. 50		No. 51		No. 52		No. 53		No. 54		No. 55		No. 56		No. 57		No. 58		No. 59		No. 60		No. 61		No. 62		No. 63		No. 64		No. 65		No. 66		No. 67		No. 68		No. 69		No. 70		No. 71		No. 72		No. 73		No. 74		No. 75		No. 76		No. 77		No. 78		No. 79		No. 80		No. 81		No. 82		No. 83		No. 84		No. 85		No. 86		No. 87		No. 88		No. 89		No. 90		No. 91		No. 92		No. 93		No. 94		No. 95		No. 96		No. 97		No. 98		No. 99		No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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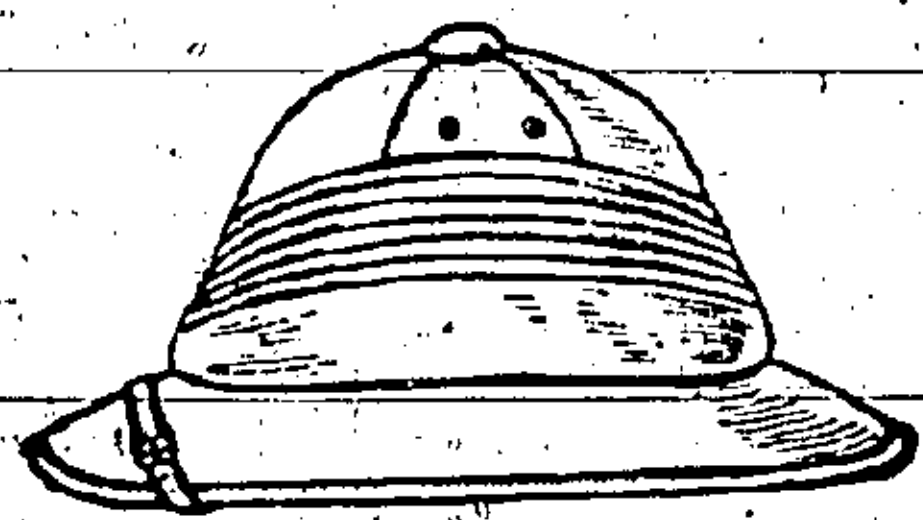
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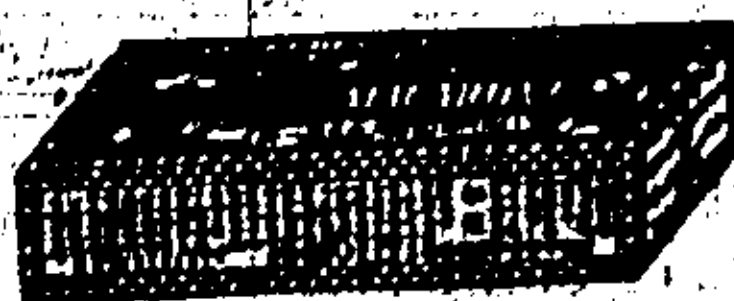
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THE PACT OF LONDON.  
FULL TEXT OF TREATY.  
ITALY'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

The Foreign Office issued on April 29th the text of the agreement between France, Russia, Great Britain, and Italy, which was signed in London on April 29th, 1915. This instrument, familiarly known as the Pact of London, embodies the conditions governing Italy's entry into the war, and outlines the territorial and other concessions which the Allies agreed should fall to that country in consideration of her joining them. Various versions of the Treaty have been published abroad, and some of its provisions are well-known—for example, the clause, of which so much has been heard in the Adriatic controversy, which expressly assigns the coast of Croatia, with the port of Fiume, to Croatia, Serbia, and Montenegro—but hitherto the full authentic text has not been available. It is of interest to note that the document was drawn up by the Italian Government and presented to the three Allied Powers in the form of a memorandum, to the terms of which they gave their full assent.

In the preliminary articles of the agreement—which bears the signatures of Earl Grey, the Marquis of Curzon, Count Benckendorff, and M. Paul Cambon—provision is made for the conclusion of military and naval conventions between the four Powers, and for the co-operation of the French and British fleets in the Mediterranean. The articles relating to the territorial adjustments under the Treaty of Peace name and define the Austro-Hungarian territories to be obtained by Italy, and by Croatia, Serbia, and Montenegro, and provide for the neutralisation of portions of the Adriatic coast. Italy's rights and interests in Asia, Turkey, and in Libya are recognised. Further, France and Great Britain agreed that, should they increase their territories in Africa at Germany's expense, Italy would be entitled to compensation. By another article the Allies bound themselves to support Italy in opposing any proposal for the intervention of the Holy See in any peace or other negotiations arising out of the war.

Italy undertook to open hostilities within a month of the signing of the agreement, and actually took the field against Austria on May 23rd.

Appended is the full text of the document:—

By order of his Government the Marquis Imperiali, Ambassador of his Majesty the King of Italy, has the honour to communicate to the Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, his Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and to the Excellencies M. Paul Cambon, Ambassador of the French Republic, and to Count de Benckendorff, Ambassador of his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, the following memorandum:

Article 1.—A military convention shall be immediately concluded between the General Staffs of France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia. This convention shall settle the military number of military forces to be employed by Russia against Austria-Hungary in order to prevent that Power from concentrating all its strength against Italy, in the event of Russia deciding to direct her principal effort against Germany.

This military convention shall settle questions of armistices, which necessarily come within the scope of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Armies.

Article 2.—On her part, Italy undertakes to make every resource for the purpose of waging war jointly with France, Great Britain, and Russia against all their enemies.

Article 3.—The French and British fleets shall render active and permanent assistance to Italy until such time as the Austro-Hungarian fleet shall have been destroyed or until peace shall have been concluded. A naval convention shall be immediately concluded to this effect between France, Great Britain, and Italy.

THE TRENTO AND DALMATIA.

Article 4.—Under the Treaty of Peace, Italy shall obtain the Trentino, Cisalpine Tyrol with its geographical and natural frontier (the Brenner frontier), as well as Trieste, the counties of Gorizia and Gradisca, all Istria as far as the Quarnero and including Volosca, and the Italian islands of Cherso and Lido, the Italian small islands of Pianik, Uner, and the small islands of Palazzoli, San Pietro di Nemi, Asinello, Gruica, and the neighbouring islets.

Note.—The frontier required to ensure execution of Article 4 hereof shall be traced as follows:—

From the Piz Umbrail as far as north of the Stelvio it shall follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps up to the sources of the Adige, and the Brenner mountains and the Oetz and Ziller heights. The frontier shall then bend towards the south, cross Mt. Toblach and join the present frontier of the Carnic Alps. It shall follow this frontier line as far as Mt. Tarvis, and from Mt. Tarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Predil Pass, Mt. Mangart, the Tricorno (Cergin), and the watersheds of the Podberdo, Rodanica, and Idria passes. From the point the frontier shall follow a southerly direction towards the Schneoberg, leaving the entire basin of the Save and its tributaries outside Italian territory. From the Schneoberg the frontier shall come down to the coast in such a way as to include Cassuta, Matuglia, and Volosca within Italian territory.

Article 5.—Italy shall also be given the province of Dalmatia within its present administrative boundaries, including to the north Libaria and Tribania, to the south as far as a line starting from Cape Planka on the coast and following eastwards the crests of the heights forming the watershed, in such a way as to leave within Italian territory all the valleys and streams flowing towards Sebenico—such as the Cicola, Kerka, Butinica, and their tributaries. She shall also obtain all the islands situate to the north and west of Dalmatia, from Premuda, Selva, Ulbo, Scherda, Maca,

Pago, and Patadura to the north, up to Meleda to the south including San' Andrea, Busi, Lissa, Lesina, Tercola, Curzola, Cazza, and Lagosta, as well as the neighbouring rocks and islets and Pelagosa, with the exception of Greater and Lesser Zirona, Bua, Solta, and Brazza.

To be neutralised:—

1.—The entire coast from Cape Planka, on the north, to the southern base of the peninsula of Sabbioncello in the south, so as to include the whole of that peninsula.

2.—The portion of the coast which begins in the north at a point situated ten kilometres south of the headland of Ragusa Vecchia, extending southward as far as the River Volosca, in such a way as to include the gulf and ports of Cattaro, Antivari, Dubicigno, St. Jean de Medua, and Durazzo, without prejudice to the rights of Montenegro, consequent on the declarations exchanged between the Powers in April and May, 1909. As these rights only apply to the present Montenegrin territory, they cannot be extended to any territory or ports which may be assigned to Montenegro. Consequently neutralisation shall not apply to any part of the coast now belonging to Montenegro. There shall be maintained all restrictions concerning the port of Antivari which were accepted by Montenegro in 1909.

3.—Finally, all the islands not given to Italy.

NOTE FOR THE SERIES.

The following Adriatic territory shall be assigned by the four Allied Powers to Croatia, Serbia, and Montenegro.

In the Upper Adriatic, the whole coast from the Bay of Volosca on the borders of Istria as far as the northern frontier of Dalmatia, including the coast which is at present Hungarian, and all the coast of Croatia, with the ports of Fiume and the small ports of Novi and Caropago, as well as the islands of Veglia, Perivoglio, Ingorgio, Goli, and Arbe. And, in the Lower Adriatic (in the region interesting Serbia and Montenegro) the whole coast from Cape Planka as far as the river Drin, with the important harbours of Spalato, Ragusa, Cattaro, Antivari, Dubicigno, and St. Jean de Medua, and the islands of Greater and Lesser Zirona, Bua, Solta, Brazza, Ischia, and Calamotta. The port of Durazzo to be assigned to the independent Moslem State of Albania.

Article 6.—Italy shall receive full sovereignty over Valona, the Island of Sazano, and surrounding territory of sufficient extent to assure defence of these points (from the Volosca to the north and east, approximately to the northern boundary of the district of Chimara on the south).

Article 7.—Should Italy obtain the Trentino and Istria in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, together with Dalmatia and the Adriatic Islands within the limits specified in Article 5, and the Bay of Valona (Article 6), and if the central portion of Albania is reserved for the establishment of a small autonomous neutralised State, Italy shall not oppose the division of Northern and Southern Albania between Montenegro, Serbia and Greece, should France, Great Britain, and Russia so decide. The coast from the southern boundary of the Italian territory of Valona (see Article 6) up to Cape Stylos shall be neutralised.

Italy shall be charged with the representation of the State of Albania in its relations with foreign Powers.

Italy agrees, moreover, to leave sufficient territory in any event to the east of Albania to ensure the existence of a frontier line between Greece and Serbia to the west of Lake Ochrida.

Article 8.—Italy shall receive entire sovereignty over the Dodecanese Islands which she is at present occupying.

INTERESTS IN TURKEY.

Article 9.—Generally speaking, France, Great Britain, and Russia recognise that Italy is interested in the maintenance of the balance of power in the Mediterranean, and that in the event of the total or partial partition of Turkey in Asia she ought to obtain a just share of the Mediterranean region adjacent to the province of Adalia, where Italy has already acquired rights and interests which formed the subject of an Italo-British convention. The zone which shall eventually be allotted to Italy shall be delimited at the proper time, due account being taken of the existing interests of France and Great Britain.

The interests of Italy shall also be taken into consideration in the event of the territorial reorganisation of the Turkish Empire being maintained and of the alterations being made in the zones of interest of the Powers.

If France, Great Britain, and Russia occupy any territories in Turkey in Asia during the course of the war, the Mediterranean region bordering on the Province of Adalia within the limits indicated above shall be reserved to Italy, who shall be entitled to occupy it.

Article 10.—All rights and privileges in Libya at present belonging to the Sultan by virtue of the Treaty of Lausanne are transferred to Italy.

Article 11.—Italy shall receive a share of any eventual war indemnity corresponding to her effort and her sacrifices.

Article 12.—Italy declares that she associates herself in the declaration made by France, Great Britain, and Russia to the effect that Arabia and the Moslem holy places in Arabia shall be left under the authority of an independent Moslem Power.

Article 13.—In the event of France and Great Britain increasing their colonial territories in Africa at the expense of Germany, those two Powers agree in principle that Italy may claim some equitable compensation, particularly as regards the settlement in her favour of the questions relative to the frontier of the Italian colonies of Eritrea, Somalia, and Libya, and the neighbouring colonies belonging to France and Great Britain.

Article 14.—Great Britain undertakes to facilitate the immediate conclusion, under equitable conditions, of a loan of at least £50,000,000 to be issued on the London market.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONES  
IN CHINA.

PROTEST AGAINST A JAPANESE MORTGAGE.

[ASIAN NEWS AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, June 15th.

A joint telegram has been received by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other public organizations from Nanking and Soochow commercial and educational institutions asking the people here to join them in protesting to the Ministry of Communications in Peking against a mortgage of the telephone to the Japanese. One of the Japanese Advisers to the Ministry of Communications, Mr. Hirai, is now in Shanghai in charge of the construction of distant telephone lines between Shanghai, Nanking and Soochow, and in accordance with the stipulations of the Sino-Japanese telephone loan agreement, signed in Peking, this Japanese telephone expert has been given full powers to supervise all telephone works in Kiangsu province. In spite of the protest of the Chinese, the Japanese say that, in accordance with the said agreement, Japanese engineers will supervise all telephone construction works and everything in connection with telephones in the various provinces of China. This telephone loan agreement was one of those "industrial" loan contracts signed in Peking by the former Minister of Communications with Mr. Nihara in 1917. It was not known to the Chinese that for the sake of twenty million yen, the Japanese have been given such rights over all metropolitan and provincial telephones in the country. Civil Governor Chi Yao-lin of Kiangsu has wired to Peking for details about the matter.

## MORALITY OF THE ARMY.

DEAN OF LINCOLN'S ASSERTIONS.

A question affecting the morality of the Army was discussed in the Lower House of Convocation of Canterbury at Church House, Westminster, on April 29th, when the Dean of Lincoln moved: "That it is inconsistent with all principles of morality, rule, officially to tolerate in any areas within the British Empire disorderly houses for the exploitation of women, and asking that such places should be put out of bounds wherever British troops are stationed in foreign lands." He pointed out that during the war a considerable controversy arose as to certain conditions which were being allowed or encouraged in France. It was supposed to be stopped, he said, by a promise given by the Under-Secretary for War in the House of Commons that all such houses should be put out of bounds. He had evidence, however, that such promise had not been kept, and further that the scandal also existed in some of our Crown Colonies. Houses of the character to which he referred had been started recently in India, Ceylon, Borneo, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and Hongkong. He again asked: Was the promise given in the House of Commons kept? His answer was that it was not, and he had evidence to prove that. He was informed that the scandal continued to exist, and that, in the Cologne area alone, there were fifty of these disgraceful houses. He challenged the War Office to disprove his assertions. He considered also that it was an insult to the private soldier to insinuate that he was indifferent to or approved of the existence of the scandal. If it were put to the roughest men what it meant to the women who were degraded, the men, he was sure, would join in the appeal. Taking all the facts into consideration, he said emphatically that it was an accursed system.

Canon Scott-Moncrieff, who seconded, asked: Was it not hypocrisy that such conditions should exist in countries which had subscribed to the terms of the League of Nations?

The Archbishop of Southwell, in supporting the motion, said that drunkenness had been practically stamped out in the Army, because it interfered with discipline, and surely it would be as easy to stamp out this other evil.

The resolution was carried unanimously, the Dean of Westminster (Prolocutor) saying they were greatly indebted to the Dean of Lincoln for the courage he had shown in introducing the matter.

Article 15.—France, Great Britain, and Russia shall support such opposition as Italy may make to any proposal in the direction of introducing a representative of the Holy See in any peace negotiations or negotiations for the settlement of questions raised by the present war.

Article 16.—The present arrangement shall be held secret. The adherence of Italy to the Declaration of September 26th, 1914, shall alone be made public, immediately upon declaration of war by or against Italy.

ALLIES' ASSENT.

After having taken act of the foregoing memorandum, the representatives of France, Great Britain, and Russia, duly authorized to that effect, have concluded the following agreement with the representative of Italy, also duly authorized by his Government.

France, Great Britain, and Russia give their full assent to the memorandum presented by the Italian Government.

With reference to Articles 1, 2, and 3 of the memorandum, which provide for military and naval co-operation between the four Powers, Italy declares that she will take the field at the earliest possible date, and within a period not exceeding one month from the signature of these presents.

In faith whereof the undersigned have signed the present agreement and have affixed thereto the seals.

Done at London, in quadruplicate, the 26th day of April, 1915.

Annexed to the agreement is a declaration of Italy's adherence to the declaration of September 26th, 1914, by which the Allies agreed not to conclude a separate peace.

## THE FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC

SOVIET TO RECOGNISE INDEPENDENCE.

SATISFACTORY RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

M. Medvedeff, head of the Zemstvo Provisional Government, at Vladivostok, has received the following telegram from M. Kravchenko, Foreign Minister of the Verkhne-Linsk Government:

"Tschitcherine and General Ota's declarations form a firm basis for a peaceful and speedy settlement of the Far Eastern question. The Soviet recognizes the independence of the Far Eastern republic which should be collectively, with foreigners. It is important, when dealing with foreigners, that you should communicate with us or send a representative. By all means avoid conflicts. It is necessary to act peacefully towards Russia and Japan."

M. Medvedeff had an interview, lasting several hours, with Mr. Matsudaira, the Japanese diplomatic representative at Vladivostok. Important questions were discussed, it is stated, with satisfactory results.

M. Medvedeff has received the following telegram from Paris, signed by M. Sukhomlinoff, the Soviet representative, and others:—"I have published yesterday a diplomatic mission to Europe. The Russian officials are boycotting you. Send information regarding the Zabaikal Government. It is necessary to arrange for systematic communication (between Vladivostok and Europe)."

## ITALIAN CONCESSION IN CHINA.

RAILWAY LINE IN CHIHILI.

Reuter understands that a preliminary contract to build, equip and finance a railway line in Chihili from Tangchow to Shihchiachuan, connecting the Tientsin-Pukow with the Peking-Hankow, and Shansi lines, was signed on 1st June between the Tangchow-Shihchiachuan railway company and Italian interests, represented by Mr. E. M. di Villa, the well-known engineer.

The line has been surveyed, plans drawn up, and estimates of traffic receipts made out by the railway company, but these have to be checked. The provisional agreement, which gives the concessionaires six months' option, wherein definitely to decide whether they will undertake the work, fixes the capital outlay at \$10,000,000.

According to present plans, the length of the line would be 450 miles and it is estimated that the construction can be completed in three years.

In connection with the above, it may be recalled that the Japanese recently failed to obtain a concession from the Peking Government to build a railway from Tschow to Shihchiachuan.

## MR. BLAND'S ARTICLES.

JAPANESE PAPER'S VIEWS.

The Osaka Asahi commenting editorially on Mr. J. O. P. Bland's articles on the Anglo-Japanese alliance, wonders in what light the Premier, Mr. Hara, and the other Ministers regard this foreign criticism.

The journal goes on to say that it fails to see any difference between the policy of the Hara Cabinet and that of the Furutani Cabinet, which "was the incarnation of militarism," notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Hara is the first commoner to be Premier of Japan.

In every question of policy, the Asahi proceeds, the Hara Cabinet allows itself to be influenced by the militarist party, with the result that its policy is as wrong as that of its predecessor—in fact, the Government is unable to get rid of the militarist influence. The journal cites the example of Japanese intervention in Siberia, and says that, since the despatch of the expeditionary force, there has been continuous trouble. While the Government has failed to secure the approval of the nations, Japan has aroused the antagonism of the Russians and the suspicions of the Allies.

The cause of this continued misunderstanding, according to the Asahi, is the constant inconsistency between the Foreign Office and the militarists, and as a consequence of this misunderstanding and suspicion, the nation is a heavy sufferer.

The Asahi concludes by asserting that "radical reconstruction must be initiated in order that the true national policy, as represented by the Foreign Office, may be brought before the outside world."

PROFITEERING IN EXCELSIS AT SHANGHAI.

300 PER CENT. INCREASE IN RENTAL.

An instance of profiteering which makes all others look quite trivial, says the N. C. Daily News, has just occurred locally. It is in connexion with house rents, and is probably as callous an example of greed and iniquity as can be quoted.

A lady in occupation of a flat, for which she paid a monthly rental of Tls. 75, was informed some four months back that the following month her rent would be raised to Tls. 150. Having no money, and knowing the difficulty of obtaining another house, she was powerless, and had to agree to the new figure.

Towards the end of the next month, the landlord announced that the rent would be raised to Tls. 300. On this occasion the lady left, the payment of 300 per cent. additional rental was altogether too much for human endurance. The unfortunate part of the business is that the landlord has a tenant who is now, presumably, paying this exorbitant figure.

It is understood that the landlord is a Chinese, although the property is naturally registered in a foreign title.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A DANGEROUS RETAINING WALL?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

Sir, I beg to call the attention of the authorities concerned to the dangerous condition of the retaining wall of the big block of houses in Sau Wa Fong and St. Francis Street, facing Queen's Road East, which has been greatly weakened and endangered by the pulling down of the row of old houses in Queen's Road East. This is a very old retaining wall, and consists of a loose mixture of rubblestone, lime and earth about 40 years old.

What a terrible disaster, and what would be the loss of life and property should this old retaining wall suddenly collapse!

Yours truly,

A WARNING.

Hongkong, June 14th.

Another correspondent wishes attention to be drawn to the alterations made at the old St. Joseph's College. Stones and earth weighing approximately 100 tons are being left just over a small strip leading to a passage way between the Robinson Road and the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The correspondent states that the heavy and continued rain of the past few days may cause a landslide on account of this weight and the result may include loss of life.

## INTERESTING SEQUEL TO QUARREL.

## WOMAN REPORTED DEAD. FOUND ALIVE BY POLICE.

Some months ago a Chinese woman, living in Wanchoi, who was married when she was young, ran away from her husband and lived with a friend. The pair planned to elope another man, an admirer of the young woman and set about it in the customary way by hiring a go-between, who arranged a marriage. The formalities were gone through and after the purchase money had been paid, the woman went to live with him. A few days later the woman disappeared and the Police were informed, resulting in the woman being arrested on a charge of "lying the white pigeon." The woman was subsequently freed and went back to her original husband. On Saturday she was going along Wanchoi when she met her whistom admirer who assaulted her. A report was made to the Police at the time, but nothing serious had happened so no steps were taken. The following morning, however, the husband rushed into the Police Station in an excited manner and informed the Police that his wife was dead. The Police immediately proceeded to the house with a coffin, intending to remove the body to the mortuary. The woman was lying on a bed, apparently dead, but when the Police examined her she made a movement, raising her hand herself and placing it on her breast. An ambulance was then telephoned for and she was removed to hospital. Here she was found to be in a perfectly healthy condition. Her assailant was charged at the Magistracy with assault, and said that when he went to collect some money from the woman he was set upon by complainant and another woman. In defence he struck the complainant.

The parties were bound over to keep the peace.

## AMERICAN BEGS IN PUBLIC STREET.

## CHARGED WITH BEING A VAGRANT.

An American named O. T. Thomson was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being a vagrant and with begging in the public street.

Defendant: I was drunk at the time. I had sufficient money to buy drinks. I was feeling lonesome and only looked for company.

Inspector Sullivan: He had \$2.35 with him.

Defendant said that he was staying at the Seaman's Institute, the fees being paid by the American Consulate. He came down from Shanghai to join a Greek ship but, as the conditions he had stipulated for were not adhered to, he refused to work. He expected to proceed to Manila or Shanghai in a few days time.

Inspector Sullivan said that several complaints had been received from people to the effect that Europeans were begging. The accused asked the sergeant for money to buy a drink.

Mr. Smith warned defendant and discharged him.

## MOTOR TRANSPORT.

## INTERVIEW WITH SIR RAYMOND DENNIS

On the 5th of November last Sir Eric Geddes, Minister of Transport, made the statement that the internal combustion engine had won the war in the Air, had been the heart and soul of the Tank and had provided the all-important transport on the roads. This truth was stated in another form by E.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, who was with our Armies in France, when he declared his conviction that without our wonderful system of motor transport it is quite possible that we never should have been able to win the war at all.

It was in the above words that Sir Raymond Dennis, K.B.E., co-founder and joint Managing Director of Dennis Bros., Ltd., of Guildford, who arrived in Hongkong yesterday, emphasised the importance of the industry, of which he is one of the outstanding personalities, when seen by a representative of the *Hongkong Daily Press*. "All the world knows," added Sir Raymond, "that the taxicabs and omnibuses of Paris saved that city from the Hun in 1914, just as it was the carefully organised system of motor transport that enabled the Government in England to resist successfully the lightning railway strike that so seriously menaced the life of the nation last autumn."

## RE-ESTABLISHING OVERSEAS CONNECTIONS.

A motor transport will play an important part in industry and the peaceful arts of commerce as in the stern conflict of war is an accepted truth and the demand for motor vehicles at home is such that Messrs. Dennis Brothers need not look elsewhere for a market for something to come, in spite of the fact that their output is fifty 3½ ton lorries per week, to which will be added fifty 2 ton lorries as soon as the White and Poppe factory at Coventry, which received the honour of a visit from the Queen-Empress and Princess Mary during the war, when 14,500 hands were employed, and which is the property of Messrs. Dennis Brothers, has completed its reorganisation to peace conditions.

With a view, however, to fostering overseas trade and re-establishing the civilian connections that were ruptured by the war, Messrs. Dennis Brothers have definitely earmarked a large number of lorries for export and some hundreds of the War Office 3½ ton model, of which 7,000 were supplied to the military authorities during the war, will be shipped to India, Ceylon, Burma, the Straits Settlements and Java during the current year.

The importance that Sir Raymond Dennis attaches to the development of trade within the Empire is evident from the fact that he is personally making a tour of the world for the purpose of investigating local conditions and needs and of enabling him by enquiry on the spot, and by his own observation to select the most suitable firm to act as sole agent for Dennis productions within its territory.

Sir Raymond very properly considers "service" to be essential and to secure this to users of his machines not only will very large stocks of spare parts be held by all sole agents, but each will have on its staff a fully qualified Engineer from the Dennis Factory.

## THE TURBINE FIRE ENGINE.

Messrs. Dennis Brothers, who were the pioneers of the turbine-driven motor fire engines of which they are the biggest manufacturers in the world. Very large numbers of these machines were supplied to the Imperial authorities during the war for the protection of munition factories, docks and stores, such as Gretna, Avonmouth, Richborough, Vladivostok, Archangel, Basra, Baghdad, etc., and at the great Salonika fire two of these machines, 193 of which are in use by the London Fire Brigade, established a record by operating continuously for 11 days and 9 days respectively without a stop. Dennis fire engines are already installed in Tientsin and Hankow; they are to be found at Calcutta, Colombo, Singapore, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Shanghai, and other cities in the East.

The far-sighted policy of Sir Raymond Dennis in dealing personally with the immensely important problem of overseas trade and local representation is well worthy to be followed by other leaders of the British motor industry.

## EURASIAN LAD AS A STOWAWAY.

## FOUND HIDING ON THE "NILE"

John Oswald, a Eurasian lad, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stowing away on the "Nile," between Singapore and Hongkong.

Defendant said that he had no work in Singapore and was proceeding to Seattle to work on a farm. He was an orphan and had been educated in an orphanage.

Mr. Hutchison remarked that if the boy were sent back to Singapore he would probably stow away again. He remanded the case and ordered the boy to be taken to the Captain Superintendent of Police to see what could be done.

## BUSINESS DEAL IN OPIUM.

## DRUG GIVEN AS SECURITY FOR LOAN.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of five cists of opium.

Mr. O. F. Mason, for the defence, said that the opium was given as security for a loan. The drug was carried openly by defendant who held a responsible position in the Wing On Insurance Co.

Mr. Hutchison fined defendant \$200.

## THE DEPRESSION IN JAPAN.

Heavy losses, the *Japan Advertiser* says, will be unavoidable but for the present there seems no reason to expect panics and crashes. The Cabinet's decision to relieve the immediate difficulty by providing cheaper money and assisting the export trade confirms the opinion expressed in the *Advertiser* some time ago to the effect that systematic measures would be taken to ease the transition from war to peace conditions. The Government's financial resources are greater than they have ever been. The gold holdings of the Government and the Bank of Japan amount to about ¥1,800 millions of which approximately ¥1,200 millions are held in London and New York. This reserve of specie is being freely used to purchase importers' bills held by exchange banks. It can be employed, at the Government's discretion, for other alleviatory measures. It is evident that the boom period is definitely over and that a slump of great severity has set in and may last for years. It will involve heavy losses. Thousands of individuals are experiencing such losses now, and the circle will grow wider as the depression extends. An idea of the disturbance which has occurred may be obtained from a comparison of the prices obtaining at the beginning of last month with those current now:

	April 2nd.	May 22nd.
Silk	323.60	178.00
Cotton	630.10	340.00
Rice	48.00	40.00

The process has not stopped by any means, yet it has to be noted that this fall is still accompanied by a real and general scarcity of commodities. With the exception, perhaps, of shipping, where a very heavy slump is imminent, many of the primary needs of the world are still far from being fully supplied. This, at first sight, seems to indicate a basic difference between the present depression and the depressions that usually succeed periods of over-production and speculation, but the difference is more apparent than real. Over-production in the true sense has never existed. There has never been a time when the civilized world has had too many clothes, too much food, too abundant travelling facilities, and so on. The over-production from which long series of past crises have come has been a failure of credit, of purchasing power. This failure of purchasing power is exactly what the world is suffering from to-day, on a most colossal scale.

How far it will go it is impossible to say. In thinking of trade conditions after the war we usually assume that the demand for goods will continue on the pre-war scale. So far as the whole of continental Europe is concerned, this anticipation may well be falsified. Hundreds of millions of highly civilized people, forming the most productive part of the population of the earth and its best market for all kinds of goods, are probably doomed to a lower standard of living than they ever experienced before the war. It is impossible to suppose that this condition will not react on trade and finance in every country, and impossible to predict how far its reactions will go.

Within this great margin of uncertainty, however, Japanese industry has the advantage of producing for a market which stands in urgent need and which, because of these needs, will be forced to devise some means of credit. Further, a danger which is foreseen is often overcome. The risks inherent in the end of the war boom have long been foreseen in Japan, and the Government's action, twice repeated, indicates that a policy has been framed to meet them. Panics and crashes on a great scale are therefore unlikely at present, and there is reasonable ground for expecting that Japanese trade will safely "shoot the rapids" into smooth water at a lower level.

With the home market deranged by successive slumps, Japanese industrialists must seek to increase their export trade, and every method which can stimulate exports should be employed. The fall in prices will be the most powerful single factor in that process. A glance at the prices noted above will show how far the decline has gone. Those figures amply explain the collapse; but the shearing of the speculative helps the manufacturer. Whether the steps contemplated by the Government include the provision of credits for countries like Germany and Russia remains to be seen. The American silk trade will revive automatically now that prices have fallen; but not much can be hoped for in regard to European trade until the Financial Conference of the Allies has met.

Another factor in favour of the export trade is the certainty of low freights. Messrs. Donald Macleod & Co., a London shipping firm, describe the outlook as follows in their weekly circular of March 27th:

The past week has been the most critical that foreign shipowners have experienced since 1914, as the events of the week must have convinced them that the "war boom" in freights has now definitely ended and that they must face in the near future similar rates of freight to those being earned by British tonnage. Foreign countries, are, of course, hastening this end themselves by their tremendous output of new tonnage.

In the United States, exclusive of tonnage building for the Shipping Board, there are at present in hand 280 steel steamers, aggregating 1,350,000 gross tons, and if the present rate of progress is maintained, 2,000,000 tons more will soon be reached.

Another important factor is the fact that the Canadian Government have contracted for sixty-three vessels, representing 383,000 tons, all building in Canadian yards. Add to this about 700,000 tons dead weight, the estimated output of Japanese yards, 800,000 tons from European yards, and 2,000,000 tons from British yards, and it is apparent that the world's shipping is facing a glut in the near future with a freight slump such as has never been experienced in history, and it will indeed be a case of the survival of the fittest.

If this forecast is correct the next few years will witness one of the stiffest struggles for supremacy in the carrying trade that has ever taken place, and the companies that moderated their thirst for dividends and used their profits to write off the cost of their fleets will come out best. For those of the world's inhabitants who do not hold shipping shares, a rate war has no terrors, and cheap freights will unquestionably help to mitigate the conditions under which business is carried on.

The complaint is sometimes made that the decline in wholesale prices is not reflected in the retail shops. More intelligent people than retail shopkeepers sometimes fail to realize that the market value of an article is not what it cost, but what it will fetch; and the shopkeepers who bought when prices were high think that they must stick to their rates now that prices have fallen. It is short-sighted policy; an enterprising retailer who would boldly mark down his stock and replace it at the most prices would find his sacrifice well rewarded by the increased business that it brought him. We are not likely to see so much enterprise displayed, but retail prices must follow wholesale. Every kimono shop in Tokyo, from the humblest to the most exalted, appears to be having a cheap sale at present. It is an effort to dispose of the dear stock before the market is swamped by the cheap. If the public rush to buy they will probably find that it would have paid them better to wait, for we are not at the end of the decline yet, and it cannot but affect retail prices.

## MARKETS DEMORALIZED.

## EMPLOYEES DISMISSED BY THOUSANDS.

OSAKA, June 7th. There is no improvement in the general business outlook and, if anything, it is worse. Bankers' clearing shows a marked decrease and on the other hand dishonoured bills are rapidly increasing. New enterprises and extensions have diminished considerably.

During May the excess of imports over exports was ¥1,000,000,000 and the aggregate excess since January amounted to ¥440,000,000.

Stocks, yarn and rice are all depressed. Rice, which maintained comparative strength, is now demoralized. Early in May rice futures were quoted at about ¥40 per koku and, they are now ¥33. Yarns early in May were about ¥400 per bale but they now stand at ¥350. Stocks of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are keeping at about the ¥150 level, which two months ago were ¥250. Yokohama raw silk which early in May stood at about ¥200, is now about ¥130.

Various price indexes show that commodities fell about 10 per cent. during May.

Unemployment both of labourers and salaried men is increasing while the retail price of daily necessities are still high. This is regarded as a most dangerous social factor. Strikes are now almost unheard of because this is not the time for wage advances. The South Manchuria Railway is reducing its staff to the extent of 10,000 employees.

Investigations made by the Osaka Prefectural Office show that during the past three months 357 factories were closed and 8,500 workers were discharged, of whom 6,500 secured new employment.

The above only covers Osaka. Figures for the whole of Japan are not yet available.

## GIVING WRONG NAME.

## INDIAN PASSENGER FINED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, an Indian, named Kirbir Singh, was charged with giving a wrong name in connection with registering his arrival in the Colony.

Mr. D. Burroughs, A.S.P., said that defendant, who was on his way to join the Macao Police, registered himself as Bhagat Singh, though the name in his Indian Army discharge certificate was the one under which he was charged.

Police issued application forms to those who wished to leave India and evidently, defendant, who must have been aware that another person by the name of Bhagat Singh had applied for a permit, gave his name as such to enable him to receive one.

Defendant said that he was known in his village as Bhagat Singh.

Defendant was fined \$5.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

## JAPANESE SEAMAN ABSCONDS.

A Japanese seaman of the *Shingo Maru* was arrested on Saturday for the unlawful possession of thirteen revolvers and 1,250 rounds of ammunition. The contraband was concealed in a trunk. The Police allowed the man bail on \$1,000 with instructions to attend court. He failed to do so and his bail was forfeited.

## MARIE TEMPEST OPENING THURSDAY.

## H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY STUBBS WILL BE PRESENT.

Miss Marie Tempest and her comedy company are due here to-day from Shanghai and their opening play at the Theatre Royal on Thursday evening will be Capt. Robert Marshall's "The Duke of Killarney" at which His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stubbs have signified their intention of being present. Friday's performance will be "The Marriage of Kitty" at which their Excellencies will also be present, and for the final and farewell performance on Saturday evening Hubert Henry Davis' great sociological work "Outcast" is being presented.

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CAN ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON TO KEEP BOOTS AND SHOES DRY IN WET WEATHER.

## ENGLISH UMBRELLAS

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## HAVANA CIGARS

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PETIT FANCY TALES	PER BOX OF 50	\$11.00
CAPRICHOS	"	10.50
REGENTS	"	10.00
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	ST. LOUIS BLUES	FOX TROT	PRINCE'S	BAND
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	ON THE SHORE AT LE LUI	WI FOX TROT	"	"
A5817	SOUTHERN ROSE	WALTZ	"	ORCHESTRA
	WINE, WOMEN & SONG	"	"	"
A5838	MISSOURI WALTZ	"	"	"
	THE WALTZ WE LOVE	"	"	"

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd., Tel. 1322.

## Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

## GENTLEMEN'S HIGH CLASS SILK HALF HOSE.

PRICE	PRICE
\$1.50	\$1.50
PER PAIR	PER PAIR
\$8.00	\$8.00
PER HALF DOZEN	PER HALF DOZEN

## PHOENIX SILK SOCKS

GUARANTEED PURE SILK WITH REINFORCED

TOE-HEEL AND FEET.

\$1.50	\$8.00
PER PAIR	PER HALF DOZEN



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

THE OFFICERS AND STATIONS of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to Public Business on MONDAY, JUNE 21st, commencing at 4 P.M.

T. D. MOOREHEAD,  
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,  
Kowloon and District.

York Buildings,  
Hongkong, June 14th, 1920. [1068]

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at the HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, JUNE 19TH, commencing at 4 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, June 14th, 1920. [1069]

## WANTED.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE for English bachelor from August 1st. Most preferred. Reply stating particulars regarding locality, terms, &c., to—

Box No. 1070,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

## WANTED.

A YOUNG PORTUGUESE ASSISTANT for a British Firm.

Reply to—  
Box No. 1071,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

## TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR, St. George's Building, facing Lee House Street, Large and Commodious Area with two large show windows suitable for Shipping Office or Store and Show-Rooms.

Apply—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
[1072]

## THE CATHOLIC MEN'S CLUB.

GARDEN ROAD.

will be opened by

His Lordship Bishop D. POZZONI

on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16th, at 9 P.M.

It is hoped that all Members, and British Catholics, intending to become Members, will endeavour to be present.

Members may bring their lady, friends on Wednesday evening.

The General Committee specially hope that there will be a large attendance of Catholic members of the Naval and Military forces, for whom the Club is primarily being opened.

A Musical Programme is being arranged.

[1073]

## THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

WE have installed an additional TELEPHONE and clients can now ring up No. 482 or 3552.

[1061]

## PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.

Tel. 411. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—

J. H. OXBERRY,  
Proprietor.

[77]

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.

Motor Launch "Dayspring."

[78]

## ON SALE.

## "DIRECTORY &amp; CHRONICLE"

OF

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDU-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, Etc.

for 1920

30th ANNUAL EDITION

containing

1,800 PAGES 14 MAPS.

THE

Directory of the Far East.

## INTIMATIONS

## TO LET.

CORRUGATED IRON GODOWN at Yamnui.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

[1040]

## TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

66

## FOR SALE.

NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including Wilder Table for crushing and concentrating Ore. Just arrived.

For particulars apply—  
CARVALHO & COMPANY,  
Machinery Department.

[996]

## A. G. DA ROCHA;

IS THE AUCTIONEER.

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Hon. Mr. Justice G. J. S. to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, June 15th, 1920, at 2.15 P.M. at his Sales Room.

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND EFFECTS.

Also

25 Dozen Slazenger Tennis Balls.

25 " Straw Hats.

5 " Panama Hats.

30 " best Cocoa & Milk.

60 " Imperial Tea Powder.

20 cases Laundry Bar Soap.

15 Biscuits.

30 Dozen Rose Soap.

An assortment of Jewellery.

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

[83]

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS. are instructed to sell

THE STEAMSHIP "JEHANGIE"

Now lying in the Harbour of Hongkong under an

Order of the Court.

by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

MONDAY,

the 29th day of June, 1920, at 3 o'clock P.M.

IN ONE LOT

at their Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street.

THE Ship is a British ship registered at Hongkong of 5200 tons Gross and of 3360.71 Registered tonnage and was built by W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton.

For particulars to view apply to Messrs. Lammet Bros., the Auctioneers.

For further particulars, apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Building.

or to

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS., the Auctioneers, Duddell Street.

[1018]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## FROZEN SMOKED FISH

New shipment ex S/S "CARDIGANSHIRE"

SELECTED FILLETS ... 60 cts. per lb.

FINNAN HADDOCKS ... 50 "

SELECTED KIPPERS ... 40 "

RED HERRINGS ... 30 "

FROZEN SALMON (Canadian) 60 "

SALTED ALMON (Siberian) 20 "

THE DAIRY FARM & ICE COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [55]

## WE HAVE

Great Varieties of used and unused

POSTAGE STAMPS

Single, Sets, Packets, Bags, and

On Approval Books

FOR COLLECTIONS.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Post Cards, Seeds, Toys, &c., &c.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 620.

[60]

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON and after this date advertisements of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under "Wanted" at a charge of \$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Those who prefer their advertisements of this description to be displayed in one inch space, as hitherto, must give instructions accordingly and will be charged at the old rates.

FLAT three or four Rooms wanted on the Peak furnished or unfurnished—Apply Box B, "Daily Press Office."

[3]

A PORTUGUESE BOOKKEEPER wanted for an Import and Export Office. Only those with thorough knowledge of accounts need apply. Applications must be made in own handwriting and accompanied with copies of reference—Box E, "Daily Press Office."

[7]

A Reliable SALESMAN wanted in General Merchandise for Coast Ports. Apply in first instance to—Box F, "Daily Press Office."

[8]

SITUATION WANTED by a thorough Portuguese Bookkeeper, highest references, will accept moderate salary. Reply Box G, "Daily Press Office."

[9]

STENOGRAPHER wanted for Swatow Export and Import house. Good opportunities to the right party who is willing and efficient. Fare paid and living quarters included. Call Room 455, Hongkong Hotel before Noon To-day.

[10]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1571 for one silver share No. 45 now converted into 5 gold shares in this Society standing in the name of Messrs. D. W. BELL & CO. of London, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document has been not forthcoming the said certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect and a certificate for the 5 gold shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER, for General Manager.

Hongkong, June 10th, 1920. 1050

NEW LOAN OF 4 MILLIARDS FRANCS in 5% PREMIUM BONDS. CREDIT NATIONAL.

THE Bonds are of 500 Frs. face value.

PRICE OF ISSUE 485 FRANCS

8 drawings a year amounting to 20,000,000 Francs,

with the following prizes:

1,000,000 Francs

500,000 "

300,000 "

100,000 "

50,000 "

The prizes drawn will be free of any taxes, present or future.

The Bonds bear interest on and after the 15th of June, 1920.

Applications will be received till the 15th of June, 1920, by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

L. BERENDOAGUE, Manager.

Hongkong, June 4th, 1920. 1029

NATIONAL CREDIT 5 Fra. Cert. 1920

UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THE Local Manager of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to inform the Public that subscriptions for above French Loan are opened to-day in its office, 5, Charter Road, and will be closed on the 15th of June, at 12 Noon.

5 per cent. Premium Bonds of Frs. 500 each are issued at the price of

Fr. 485—only

Interest at 5 per cent. will run from the 15th of June.

The Bonds are non-convertible before 1940 and redeemable in 75 years by means of drawings (EIGHT DRAWINGS A YEAR) purporting yearly Frs. 20,000,000—the first prize of each being

ONE MILLION FRANCS.

ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong, June 2nd, 1920. [1012]

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

## PRICKLY HEAT

## LOTION

## AND

## PRICKLY HEAT

## POWDER

an infallible remedy—Immediately

relieves the irritation and effects a

speedy cure.

CE

MOSCATINE.

A few drops sprinkled on the hands

or any exposed part effectually

prevents the bites of Mosquitoes

and Sand Flies.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[11]

## BIRTHS.

BUDGE.—At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on June 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM BUDGE, a daughter.

[1074]

CHALMERS.—At Shanghai, on June 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. CHALMERS, a son.

PETIGURA.—At Shanghai, on June 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. P. J. PETIGURA, a daughter.

WALLER.—At Shanghai, on June 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR J. WALLER, a son.

[1065]

MURRAY.—At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on June 12th, by the Rev. G. R. Lindsay, HENRI KRESS, third son of the late Mr. Adolphe Kress, and Mrs. Kreba, of La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, and of Messrs. Gerin, Drevard & Co., Hongkong, by BERTHA DORLESKA WAGER, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Wager, of Seattle, Washington. At Home, 52, Nathan Road, Kowloon, after July 1st.

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## CABLES

## LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

## FUTURE OF PALESTINE.

## SIR HERBERT SAMUEL AS HIGH COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, June 15th.

The Right Hon. Herbert Louis Samuel, P.C., has been appointed Knight Grand Cross of the British Empire on appointment as High Commissioner of Palestine. Sir Herbert Samuel, in a statement of policy, says that complete religious liberty will be maintained in Palestine. The sacred places will remain under the control of the adherents of the respective religions. The civilian administration of the country will be immediately established, the higher ranks consisting of British officials and the other ranks being open to the local population irrespective of creed. Order will be firmly enforced, and the economic development of the country will be actively promoted. Measures will be adopted to reconstruct the Jewish national home. Roads, railways, harbours and electric power will be provided. The soil will be highly cultivated, and wastelands reclaimed, forests planted, malaria exterminated, industries in towns and villages encouraged, and immigration developed.

## GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SCHEME.

## RAILWAYS UNDER ELEVEN COMPANIES.

LONDON, June 15th.

The Times says that, under the Government transport scheme, the railways have been concentrated into the hands of eleven companies. The ports will be provided with railway facilities, irrespective of the individual companies.

## TRANSPORT MINISTRY PERMANENT.

LONDON, June 15th.

The Daily Express understands that the Cabinet has adopted the transport scheme by which the transport organisation is directed by the State, although the actual undertakings remain in private ownership. The Transport Ministry becomes permanent with a considerable power of control of transport services. The project of nationalisation of railways has been rejected.

## UNREST IN IRELAND.

## FUTILE, SINN FEIN ATTACK ON POLICE BARRACKS.

LONDON, June 15th.

Sinn Fein attacked the police barracks at Carrigrohane, County Cork, and partially destroyed the building with explosives. The occupants refused to surrender, and repulsed the assailants after a four-hour fight.

## COMPOSITORS' STRIKE. ASSOCIATION REJECTS EMPLOYERS' OFFER.

LONDON, June 15th.

Following on a ballot, the Typographical Association has refused the employers' offer of a 10s. increase in wages, and have tendered notices to strike in a fortnight's time. The Association has a working membership of 28,000. All machine-minders and compositors in England and Wales are affected. London, which is included in the sphere of operations of another Association, is not affected by the typographers' strike.

## COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

## DEBUTANTES INCLUDE PRINCESS MARY.

LONDON, June 15th.

The first Court in six years was held at Buckingham Palace, and the debutantes included Princess Mary. Trains of fear-fuls were not worn in accordance with royal wishes.

## GERMAN ELECTIONS.

## HERR SCHEIDTMANN'S VIEWS.

BERLIN, June 15th.

The ex-Premier, Herr Scheidtmann, interviewed, urged that the Majority Socialists should closely co-operate with the Independents, not the People's Party. It is right that they should take office and prove whether they can carry out the election promises and disentangle the Budget.

## DAVIS CUP.

## FIRST TIE RESULT.

ANNHEIM, June 15th.

In the first tie of the Davis Cup, Winslow (South Africa) beat Van Lennep (Holland) by 6-3, 6-4, 8-4. Diemerkoof (Holland) beat Raymond (South Africa) by 6-3, 6-2, 7-5.

## REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

## PROHIBITION AND IRELAND NOT IN PLATFORM.

CHICAGO, June 15th.

The Convention has adopted its platform. The platform does not mention Prohibition. The leaders, however, say that the plank regarding the maintenance of law and order is really a Prohibition plank. Similarly the platform does not refer to Ireland. A proposal regarding Ireland in the Drafting Sub-Committee was rejected without dissent.

## NEGRO ADOPTED AS DELEGATE.

CHICAGO, June 15th.

Much interest is shown in the Republican Convention to-day, owing to a contest between a white and a negro for a seat as the delegate for Georgia.

The delegation for Georgia decided in favour of the negro by 12 votes to 3. The Convention loudly applauded the result.

## CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENCY.

CHICAGO, June 15th.

The following delegates have been nominated as Republican candidates for the presidency:

General Leonard Wood, ex-Chief of the Staff of the American Army; Mr. Lowden, Governor of Illinois; Senator Hiram Johnson, ex-Governor of California; and also Mr. Coolidge, the Governor of Massachusetts.

## A LONG SITTING.

CHICAGO, June 15th.

The Republican Convention is sitting until the President candidate is nominated. It may sit the whole night.

A resolution recording the inexpressible loss caused by the death of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was adopted, all standing.

## OPPOSITION TO VERSAILLES TREATY.

CHICAGO, June 15th.

The Republican platform opposes the Versailles Treaty, and the League of Nations and commends Republican Senators for not ratifying the treaty. It advocates an international court of justice, and denounces President Wilson for asking for the mandate for Armenia. It pledges the coming Republican administration to such an agreement as will meet the full duties of America to civilization and humanity.

The Treaty plank declares that the Covenant of the League has signally failed to accomplish peace, and has unjustifiably repudiated the policies of George Washington and James Monroe, and declares that the unfortunate insistence of President Wilson upon having his own way compelled the Senators to vote on their own judgment or submit to the commands of a dictator.

The platform condemns the Government's Mexican policy, and pledges the Republican Party to follow a firm policy towards Mexico.

## FAVOURING SEPARATE PEACE.

CHICAGO, June 15th.

A resolution of the Committee has adopted the Treaty plank in the platform, favouring the adoption of the separate peace resolution.

## NO MANDATES.

CHICAGO, June 15th.

The Republican platform condemns President Wilson for asking Congress to empower him for the acceptance of the mandate for Armenia, and says that the acceptance will throw America into the maelstrom of European quarrels and necessitate sending 50,000 Americans to police Armenia at an expenditure of \$750,000,000 for five years. The Republican Party will oppose the acceptance of a mandate for any country in Europe or Asia.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## SIGNIFICANT APPEARANCE OF MR. GOMPERTS.

CHICAGO, June 9th.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labour, has submitted to the programme committee of the Republican Convention a series of demands with reference to the high cost of living and protesting, opposing unrestricted immigration and injunction proceedings in connection with strikes, as well as compulsory arbitration.

LATER.

The appearance of Mr. Gompers at the Convention is considered significant, because the American Federation of Labour is committed to full political activity under the slogan that no enemy labour shall be given public office if Labour can prevent it.

## WAR MEMORIAL OPENED IN FRANCE.

PARIS, June 10th.

The Annamite temple, erected in memory of the Indo-Chinese fallen in the war was officially opened on June 9th at Nogent-sur-Marne in the presence of many notable persons, including Marshal Joffre and M. Millerand.

## LATEST CABLES.

## OUTRAGE NEAR MOSUL.

## TRIBESMEN KILL ALL OFFICIALS.

BOMBAY, June 15th.

A telegram from Bagdad states that tribesmen attacked Telafar, near Mosul, seizing the Government buildings and killing all the Government officials, including two British officers and a number of natives. A punitive column has been despatched.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 15th.

Gloucestershire beat Warwickshire by 77 runs. Lancashire beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 35 runs. Yorkshire beat Cambridge by 5 wickets. The match between Essex and Kent was drawn.

## GOLF.

## AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, June 15th.

At Muirfield, in the Amateur Golf Championship, Cyril Tolley (Rye) beat Robert Gardner, the ex-Champion, an American, at the 37th hole. At Sheringham in the Ladies' Championship, Miss Joyce Wethered (Worpleston) beat Miss Cecil Leitch (Carlisle), the holder, by 2 to 1.

## POLAND'S WAR.

## BOLSHEVIK REVERSE AT BERESINA.

WARSAW, June 15th.

It is officially stated that, despite the arrival of enemy reinforcements, the battle of Beresina resulted in the defeat of the Bolshevists. The Poles, on June 8th, advancing to attack, expelled the enemy expositions beyond the river Etuta and took 600 prisoners.

## ITALIAN CABINET.

## SIGNOR GIOLITTI BECOMES PREMIER.

ROME, June 15th.

The King has requested Signor Giolitti to form a Cabinet.

## ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

## GIFT TO LONDON MEDICAL SCHOOL.

LONDON, June 15th.

The Daily Mail states that the Rockefeller Foundation has made a donation of £1,250,000 to the University College Hospital Medical School in London, for teaching and research.

## DEPORTATION OF BRITISH-BORN SUBJECTS.

## SENATE REJECTS GOVERNMENT BILL.

OTTAWA, June 15th.

A Government Bill, introduced as the instance of the Labour Union, abolishing the deportations of British-born subjects guilty of sedition, has been rejected by the Senate by 30 votes to 17.

## ABOLISHING COLOUR LINE.

## BITTER DEBATE IN LABOUR FEDERATION.

MONTREAL, June 15th.

After a bitter debate, the Federation of Labour passed a resolution requesting the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks to eliminate the colour line from its constitution, and give the Negro full membership.

## COTTON CONGRESS.

## DANGER OF WORLD SHORTAGE OF COTTON.

ZURICH, June 15th.

The Cotton Congress discussed a resolution which emphasised the world danger of a shortage of cotton, pointing out that with a return to normal conditions the consumption of cotton would probably increase. Therefore, a considerable extension of plantation was necessary. The Congress expressed the hope that the British and the other Governments concerned would actively promote the development of plantations.

## "BANDITS OF CAPITALIST STATES."

## LENIN'S LETTER OF COMPLAINT.

LONDON, June 15th.

Mr. Ben Turner, who accompanied the Labour delegation to Russia, has brought a message from Lenin referring to "the robber Governments of the Allies of the world and bandits of Capitalist States." Lenin, however, confesses that many delegates who have just visited Russia are hostile to the Soviet system.

## PRICE OF HERRINGS.

## FISHERMEN'S PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT ACTION.

LONDON, June 15th.

In consequence of the refusal of the Government to guarantee a minimum price for herrings, all the herrings boats at British and Scotch ports have been laid up for a fortnight.

## THE "PHARIES" CONCERT.

## A GREAT SUCCESS.

## SAILORS RECEIVE A ROUSING RECEPTION.

The "Pharies" of H.M.S. *Titanic* and her attendant submarines were accorded a rousing reception at the Theatre Royal last night from a crowded house that included H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs and most of the naval and military officers in the Colony. The entertainment which was in aid of the Seamen's Institute, was a thorough success from all points of view, and the talented members of the troupe—P. O. Stamford, P. O. Martin, C. S. Masters, Elect. Art. Oliver (Olive), C. E. R. A. Abrams, Tel. Masingale (Phyllis), C. Elect. Art. Bray and P. O. Rivers—as well as those officers who helped so enthusiastically are to be congratulated on the results they attained. The "Pharies," it must be mentioned, are all amateurs in the strictest sense of the term, none of them having appeared on the public stage till the appearance of the company a few weeks ago. Judging from the programme they presented last night—the hour at which this notice is written precludes any detailed comment—the "Pharies" may be certain of a full house whenever they choose to appear again, as they promised to do after their trip to the North.

Before the performance, and during it, the following ladies sold programmes, chocolates and sweets, and deserve a vote of thanks—Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Delacombe, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Gray, Miss Young, Miss Delacombe, Mrs. Starke and the two Misses Bowen. The Band of the Wiltshire Regiment was in attendance.

The members of the Company all possess good voices but their choice of song was not always suited to their voices. Their concerted items were distinctly better than the solos. We would advise these jolly sailors, in their future appearances, to introduce more comic solos, at which they should all be adept. Special mention must be made of "Finnigan's Ball" by Rivers and "The Cottage by the Sea." As a matter of fact, when the Company appeared together, the audience always wanted more. The female impersonators were unusually good, especially "Olive." Dressed in tight, many, pierrot costumes, the "Pharies" made a distinct hit, and those who were present last night will look forward to their next concert.

## THE PROGRAMME WAS AS FOLLOWS:—

Overture... Band of the Wiltshire Regt.  
Opening Chorus... "Titanic" the Fairy Queen  
Song, Concerted... "Sadie" Ben Stamford  
Song, Sentimental... "Parted" T. Martin  
Quartet... "Four Jolly Sailors"  
Song, Soubrette... "Stop it, John" (Alma) C. Oliver  
Duet... "Hampstead Road" (Miss G. Masingale and A. Abrams)  
Song... "Honolulu Way" H. W. Bray  
Duet, Humorous... "Tally Ho"  
Song, Soubrette... "Pride of the Pier" Phyllis  
Duet, Sentimental... "The Moon bath" Two Ordinary "Pharies"  
Concerted "The Tea Shop" The "Pharies"  
Song... "From here to Shanghai"  
Final, Burlesque... "Costers' Outing" The "Pharies"

## PART II.

Selections... Band of the Wiltshire Regt.  
Opening Chorus... "Laugh and the world laugh" The "Pharies"  
Song (A. bustler)... "Finnigan's Ball" Wal Rivers  
Song, Soubrette... "Oh, Johnnie" Olive  
Concerted Rag... "Ragging thro' the Rye" The "Pharies"  
Duet, Sentimental... "Down the Vale" Two "Pharies"  
Song, Sentimental... "My Moon" Phyllis  
Quintette... "The Cottage by the Sea" Five "Pharies"  
Song, Scene... "Indian Rag" Wal Rivers  
Duet (very serious)... "Lovers' Quarrel" A "Fairy" and a "Pharie"  
Song, Comic... "Stop your stuttering, Sammy" S. Masters  
Concerted... "Topical" The "Pharies"  
Final, Burlesque... "Grand Opera" The "Pharies"

## ORGAN RECITAL AT CATHEDRAL.

There was a fairly large audience present at the organ recital given by Mr. Denman Fuller at St. John's Cathedral, yesterday evening. The Organ Fund, in aid of which the recital was held, benefited to the extent of \$110.63.

A small fire, which was put out by the inmates of the house before the Fire Brigade turned up, broke out at 55, King's Building last night. The damage was slight.

## THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

## INDIAN BISHOPS AND UNITY.

Church unity in India has been attracting considerable attention of late, and an important development has been the issue of a Synodical letter by the Episcopal Synod of 1920 in which it is pointed out that the present is a time of exceptional opportunity and difficulty in which there have been serious negotiations tending towards union and also more definite proposals for reunion than any living memory can recall.

Let us never be content, state the Indian Bishops in this Synodical letter, till all those who believe in the Lord are effectively one Body, acting in unity, under the one Head, with all the diversities of operations which the one Spirit may inspire. One of the greatest purposes that can be set before us is to make this unity of the manifold Body not a matter of word or of profession but of deed and of truth. We must do our part to make this unity of the Body real, apparent and active.

Now is the way in which we can take our part in this great purpose, observe. We have been set not by any merit of ours but by God's great mercy in a wonderful heritage, the heritage of the traditions of the Holy Catholic Church. We have inherited this position through the Church of England. But we must not let our loyalty to her displace the higher loyalty which we owe to the Holy Catholic Church of which she is only a part, or rather a partial expression. Let us ever remember that we were received at Baptism not into the Church of England but into the Church of God. At Confirmation we received the one Spirit of which all the baptized are made to drink. In the Blessed Sacrament of the Body and Blood of the Lord we receive the life which quickens the whole Church of God. Our Bishops, Priests and Deacons are made at their consecration or Ordination, Bishops, Priests and Deacons "in the Church of God." So run the memorable words of the services of ordination according to the use of the Church of England. Here in India it more particularly behooves us to remember these things. At the first, indeed, Clergy and Laity of the Church of England came to this land as sojourners and they ministered or were ministered to as members of the Church of England, temporarily severed from her in place but maintaining for themselves in a foreign land her worship and her ordinances. Very soon, however, they began to spread the Gospel among the inhabitants of the country, and then gradually a great change came over the position of our Church here. Its vocation became more and more a parent. That vocation is to plant the seed of the Holy Catholic Church in this land. Some may have thought that they were planting the Church of England here among the Indians. But surely that was a confusion of thought. The confusion was made more easy by the fact that we brought with us our Prayer Book and all the rules of the English Church and imposed them on our converts. Men did this because these forms of worship and rules were the best they knew, and in the early stages of missionary work, they had neither time nor knowledge to find better. But if we think clearly, it must be apparent, that we have no right to offer to Indians, as a permanent condition, membership of the Church of England. We must offer them nothing else than membership of the Holy Catholic Church, putting before them the prospect of the development of an Indian expression of all that the Catholic Church stands for. In a word, the sole legitimate aim of our missionary work is to plant the Holy Catholic Church in this land. It is for this that our Catholic heritage and our Catholic ministry have been given us.

## THE LINE OF ACTION.

While these principles define the scope and purpose of our missionary work, they also determine the lines of our action in the matter of Reunion. We do not invite bodies of Christians who are now out of communion with us to join the Church of England, but to join with us in realising the Holy Catholic Church of God in bringing into the fulness of its sacred activity the Body of Christ which is married and paralysed by our divisions.

We must never conceive of Reunion as the absorption of other communions into the Church of England. Far be that from our thoughts. Let us conceive of Reunion as the reawakening of the great Church, the Universal Church, the Body of Christ, to a consciousness of itself and to an exercise of the power of the life which God has planned for it.

And thus there can be no question of starting a new Church. Our task is to take part in renewing the one great Church and reviving its life of love. But we cannot take our part in this great renewal, this great reawakening, unless we feel a real penitence about our past, the blame for our division cannot lie only on others. Before we set about helping them to correct what is amiss, let us take to heart our Lord's warning about the beam in our own eye. Perhaps we miss seeing it because we have inherited so much that is good and we fail to observe our sins of omission. They may lie in several directions. We have not developed the ideal of service in our corporate life, and consequently our religious outlook suffers from a want of proportion, which alienates those to whom the service of man makes the most powerful appeal. We have not developed Catholic institutions on all the sides on which they are capable of development. Consequently it has become difficult to us to find room for certain activities of the Spirit, and we have gone near to reject them as alien to the plan of God. Again, there are manifest failures of love. When people have separated from us, we have been too apt to become indifferent to their proceedings, to leave them alone as if they no longer mattered to us.

## THE UNITY OF THE SPIRIT.

Now the call comes to us to consider very carefully and honestly the good things which the Spirit has wrought among them. In those good things we must recognise some of those works which the Lord wishes to do.

## THE TRACKS OF TYPHOONS.

The Siccawei Observatory, at Shanghai, has issued an "Atlas of the Tracks of 830 Typhoons, 1880-1918," by Louis Froc, S.J., the Director of the Observatory. The Observatory has made a special study of typhoons, and the charts are the fruit of the 35 years' careful observation. It is indicated that a more extensive work on typhoons is in preparation. Father Froc, however, thinks that the charts will prove valuable in themselves, especially to ship-masters, and he has contented himself with adding an interesting introduction and some notes. The Director of the Observatory has included in the chart "A call to the co-operation of the sailors," in which he says:—

It is obvious that the study of the typhoons, and other kinds of storms, cannot be grounded on mere theoretical views imagined in the peaceful rest of a study room. It must rely on facts and many particulars, that appear indifferent in themselves, may have a great bearing on the explanation of rules of capital importance to those who live a great part of their existence at sea. But these can be gathered only from reports taken during the struggle with real and practical storms: the evidence must be sifted among many pages before finding the full light required in such matters.

Many Captains, during a long series of years, have had the great kindness of giving us that necessary help, and we beg to thank them most heartily. At the same time we avail ourselves of the occasion to suggest that any reports sent from the ships during their sailing between Singapore and Japan are always interesting, and often very important, even when no bad weather had been experienced on board. Those who would kindly follow the lead of our old co-operators could find printed forms for that purpose at the Siccawei Station, on the Bund, close to the Poonshai tower. When these forms are filled, it is not necessary to send them by post, but you have only to send a sailor to bring them to the same Time-Ball station, when the ship arrives at Shanghai. That will be a profit, not only for the Observatory, but for those to whom we shall thus be able to give better information in the future.

## A THEATRE SENSATION.

## A FIRST NIGHT ABANDONED IN LONDON.

There were extraordinary scenes at the Garrick Theatre, London, recently, when interruptions from the gallery compelled the abandonment of the first night of Hartley Manners' play *One Night in Rome*, in which Laurette Taylor, famous in *Peg O' My Heart*, was appearing.

There was a brilliant audience, including the American Ambassador in a box draped with American flags. Some of the demonstrations were due to the severity of not allowing people in the gallery to get a proper view of the stage, but, possibly, it was connected with Laurette's attitude during the war, as pellets, snuff and red pepper were discovered in the gallery proving that the demonstrations were organised.

Laurette made a speech and attempted to placate the disturbers by promising them stalls for another night, but failed. The manager (Mr. C. B. Cochran), then stopped the play, promising another first night show.

Miss Taylor, Mr. Cochran, and Mr. Hartley Manners, profess to be at a loss to divine the cause, though certainly the disturbance was planned as stink bombs were dropped in the stalls, and scores of missiles flung on the stage. Snuff pellets affected many in the stalls.

to be fulfilled in His Body. It is sometimes urged that these fruits of the Spirit justify the divisions of Christendom and certificate their ministries. We cannot accept such a plea. We repeat that we recognise gladly and freely that Jesus Christ has laid hold on many persons who in the present state of the Church are not in communion with each other. We recognise that His Holy Spirit has worked and works in them. But the unity of the Spirit and the "unity of the knowledge of the Son of God" are not reflected in the divided state of Christendom which groups these holy men and women into different and often competing companies of Christians. Because we recognise so clearly the good fruits of the Spirit in individual lives, we desire all the more earnestly to discover that form of association which will answer to the divine unity which is the source of all this human goodness. Once this outward unity is found, formed and consolidated, it will react on the inward unity of hearts which it expresses, and make it a still more real unity.

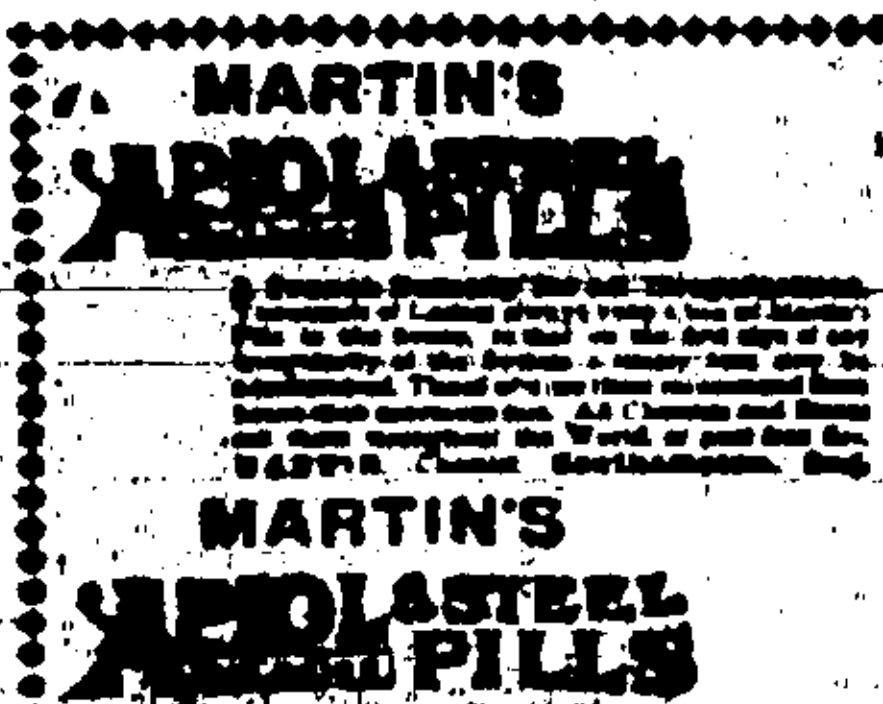
We are unwilling at this time either to make any definite plans for Reunion or to put before you proposals to this end, since, in July, if God will, the Bishops of all the Churches in communion with us throughout the world will meet at Lambeth. We have appointed a small committee which has been appointed by the Southern India Union Church that in consultation with them we may learn more of their mind and they of ours. But we have made no official communication to them concerning terms of union and the like, and we shall take no official action till after the Lambeth Conference. It is also our hope that a Provincial Council representing all the Dioceses of this Province will shortly be formed, and if it is formed any proposals for corporate union will be formally submitted to it for the fullest consideration before they can take effect. Meanwhile we have addressed to you this letter both that you may know what general principles are guiding us in all that we do, and also in order that we may put them before you as the principles which should guide all your thoughts in this matter. Let us all pray that all that we say and do may bring nearer the fulfilment of His prayer, and give joy to His heart.



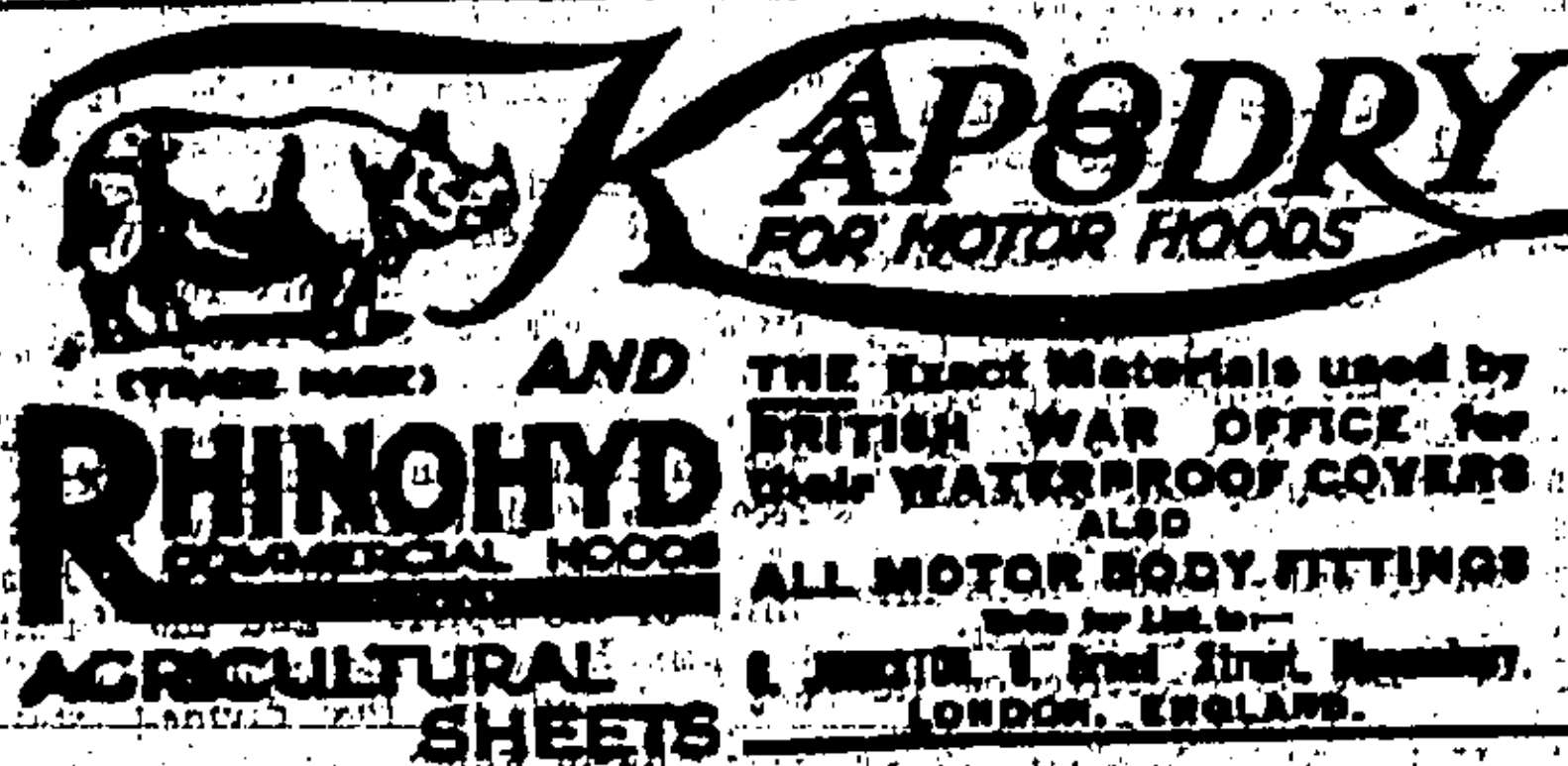
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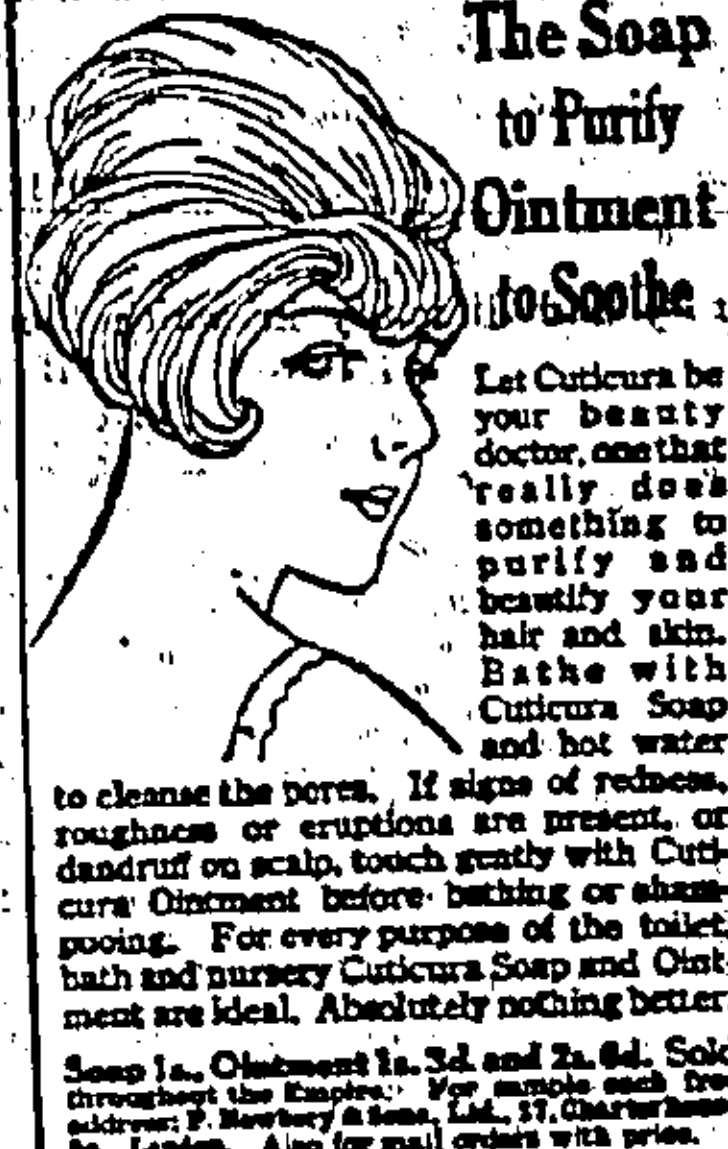
### JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.  
THERAPION No. 1  
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THERAPION No. 100

## DEVOLUTION FOR GREAT BRITAIN. SUBORDINATE LEGISLATURES.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes:—

The Speaker's Conference on Devolution concluded its labours yesterday (April 27th), when the members met to consider drafts of the documents which are to be submitted to the Government.

**SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT REACHED.**  
In a letter to the Prime Minister the Speaker presents a report of the proceedings of the Conference, which was appointed in October of last year, and has therefore been engaged upon its task for over six months. The terms of reference were as follows:—

To consider and report upon a scheme of legislative and administrative devolution within the United Kingdom having regard to:

1. The need of reserving to the Imperial Parliament the exclusive consideration of (a) foreign and Imperial affairs, and (b) subjects affecting the United Kingdom as a whole.
2. The allocation of financial powers as between the Imperial Parliament and the subordinate legislatures, special consideration being given to the need of providing for the effective administration of the allocated powers.
3. The special needs and characteristics of the component portions of the United Kingdom in which subordinate legislatures are set up.

It will be recalled that the resolution passed by the House of Commons in June, 1918, which led to the setting up of the Conference, specially provided that the investigation of the problem should be without prejudice to any proposals the Government might have to make with regard to Ireland. The subsequent introduction of the Home Rule Bill narrowed the area of the discussions, and it is stated that the two schemes which are to be presented to the Government relate exclusively to Great Britain. A large measure of common agreement is understood to have been reached amongst the members of the Conference, but there appears to have been a difference of opinion concerning the actual constitution of the local legislatures. However, it speaks well for the desire of the members to produce a workable plan that they have succeeded, with this exception, in agreeing upon almost every point they were called upon to consider.

### THE SPEAKER'S SCHEME.

Two schemes are to be laid before the Government—one proposed by the Speaker and the other by Mr. Murray Macdonald. The Speaker's scheme is described as of a transitional character, and is devised to give a practical trial of the working of devolution by responsible persons with political experience. It proposes the creation of subordinate legislative bodies for England, Scotland, and Wales (including Monmouthshire) to which specified powers would be delegated. These bodies would be constituted of members of Parliament for each of the three areas. After a limited period of trial each of these bodies would decide, as the result of the practical experience gained, the permanent constitution of the legislative bodies for their respective areas. The schemes confer on these legislatures the name of "Grand Councils," and each is to possess two chambers.

The first chamber would be called "The Council of Commons," and would consist, for each of the three areas, of all the members returned to the House of Commons to sit for constituencies in that area. The second chamber would be called "The Council of Peers." It is proposed that it should consist for each area of a number of members of the House of Lords equal to half the number of members of the lower chamber, and chosen for the duration of each Parliament by the Committee of Selection of the House of Lords. The duty of fixing the date of the commencement and the termination of the session of each Grand Council is placed upon the Home Secretary. It is suggested that the spring and summer months should be reserved for the ordinary session of Parliament, and the autumn for the ordinary sessions of the Grand Council. As regards the place of meeting, each Grand Council is to be free to decide whether it will sit in London or elsewhere. It is suggested that, when Parliament is not sitting, the Palace of Westminster and the staff employed there shall (so far as is convenient to Parliament) be at the disposal of the Grand Councils for the purpose of holding their sessions. It is provided in the scheme that the two chambers shall elect at their first meeting a president, and, if desired, a vice-president, to preside over their deliberations during the duration of the Parliament.

### LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

The powers proposed to be delegated to the Grand Councils are as follows:—

1. Regulation of Commercial Undertakings, Factories, and Societies. Advertisements, amusements, places and theatres, amusements, building, societies and loan societies, licensing, and markets and fairs.
2. ORDER AND GOOD GOVERNMENT. Cruelty to animals, betting and gaming, charities and Charitable Trusts Act, explosives, inclosures, police, poor law and vagrancy, prisons, and reformatories.
3. ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS. Burial law and general ecclesiastical matters.
4. AGRICULTURE AND LAND. Commons and enclosures, game laws, and land drainage. (b) improvements, (c) Small Land Acts, (d) distress and mortgage, and acquisition for public purposes.
5. JUDICIAL AND MINOR LEGAL MATTERS. Coroners, county courts, criminal law (procedure and definition; punishment of minor offences), law of inheritance, intestate estates, and conveyancing and registration, minor torts, and trustees.
6. Education. Education, primary, secondary, and university (except Oxford, Cambridge, and London).

7. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS. County council and municipal bills, corrupt practices, fire brigades, harbours (except naval harbours), guardians, local legislation (private bills, gas, water, and electricity undertakings), municipal government (including local franchise), and roads and highways.

8. PUBLIC HEALTH. Public health matters: (a) Preventive measures and (b) contagious diseases; hospitals, housing, National Health Insurance, and lunacy.

### PROVISION OF SAFEGUARDS.

The scheme contemplates that the powers granted to all Grand Councils shall be identical, and that further powers may be granted by Act of Parliament. Safeguards are inserted against a Grand Council dealing with matters not within its competence, while it is also proposed that the United Kingdom Parliament should not be debilitated from legislating on devolved subjects, and may pass an Act overriding a Grand Council Act. The Home Secretary is to watch bills of a Grand Council and satisfy himself whether they are ultra vires. If he is not satisfied, he may refer a bill at any stage or an Act of the Council to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who shall decide on its validity or otherwise. Pending such inquiry, the Crown, on the advice of the Imperial Cabinet, may withhold its assent to Grand Council legislation. The Royal Assent may, on the advice of the United Kingdom Cabinet, be withheld from a Grand Council Act on the ground not only of invalidity, but also of policy.

The principle of the Speaker's private bill procedure may be extended so as to be made applicable to private bills which private bill legislation. The Council of the Commons is to retain within its sphere the privileges in respect of finance possessed by the House of Commons. Disagreements between the two Chambers will be referred to a free conference between the two Houses. If agreement is not reached it is to be referred to a Grand Council consisting of the Council of Commons and the Council of Peers.

There will be an Executive Committee for each Grand Council, responsible to the Council, and consisting of the chairman and heads of departments, and the Home Secretary will be the channel of communication between the Executive and the Imperial Government.

The transitional period will consist of three years, and a further period of two years will be allowed during which each Council must consider its future constitution, and a final period of one year during which schemes devised by the Council must be submitted to Parliament. Each Council may propose:

1. To substitute for itself a separately-elected legislature of one or two chambers.
2. To continue as at the time constituted.
3. To revert to the status quo ante.
4. To continue as at the time constituted for a further limited period.
5. To make any other proposals dealing with the organisation of a body or bodies to which it proposes to entrust its functions.

To meet the expenditure on the transferred services the scheme proposes to hand over annually for a period of five years to the Grand Councils, with power to vary these particular duties, the following sources of revenue:—

- (a) Liquor licences (dealers and retailers, but not producers).
  - (b) Establishments licences.
  - (c) Traders' licences.
  - (d) Entertainment duty.
  - (e) Inhabited house duty.
  - (f) Land values duties.
- In addition there would be granted the equivalent of the net yield of so many pence in the pound of the annual income tax, excluding super-tax, as would at the outset balance the accounts. The taxes imposed by the councils are, under the scheme, to be assessed and collected through the existing United Kingdom machinery.

### MR. MACDONALD'S SCHEME.

In his scheme Mr. Murray Macdonald proposes that legislatures subordinate to, but separate from, the Parliament of the United Kingdom, shall be established for England, Scotland and Wales, each with a directly-elected Chamber, consisting of the same number of members as now sit for each county in the Imperial Parliament, chosen by the same electors for the same constituency. As the conference had no information regarding opinion in the several countries in respect of whether the subordinate legislatures should have one or two Chambers, the hon. member suggested that the question should be left to the Government to determine. If the decision be in favour of a bi-cameral system the basis suggested is the scheme of Lord Bryce's Conference on the Reform of the House of Lords. In any case, peers would be qualified for election to the popularly-elected Chambers. Mr. Macdonald proposes that the subordinate legislatures should have a maximum term of five years.

It is understood that there is a small majority of members of the Conference in favour of the Speaker's scheme.

### SOCIAL CLUB FOR COOLIES.

A social club for coolies and labourers has been opened in Madras. The idea underlying the institution is to have a place which would serve as a counter-attraction to the toddy and liquor shops and thus lead the labouring population in Madras to cultivate sober habits. Admission to the club is open to all workmen and women, and it will be run by the Y.M.C.A. on temperance lines. It was the Hon. Mr. Toddhunter, when he was Assistant Commissioner, who first conceived the idea of a club of this kind in Madras. His proposals met with encouragement from Government, who gave a grant of Rs. 14,000, as also an extensive site near Elephant Gate, where already two permanent structures have been erected, in addition to a number of temporary buildings to serve as club premises.

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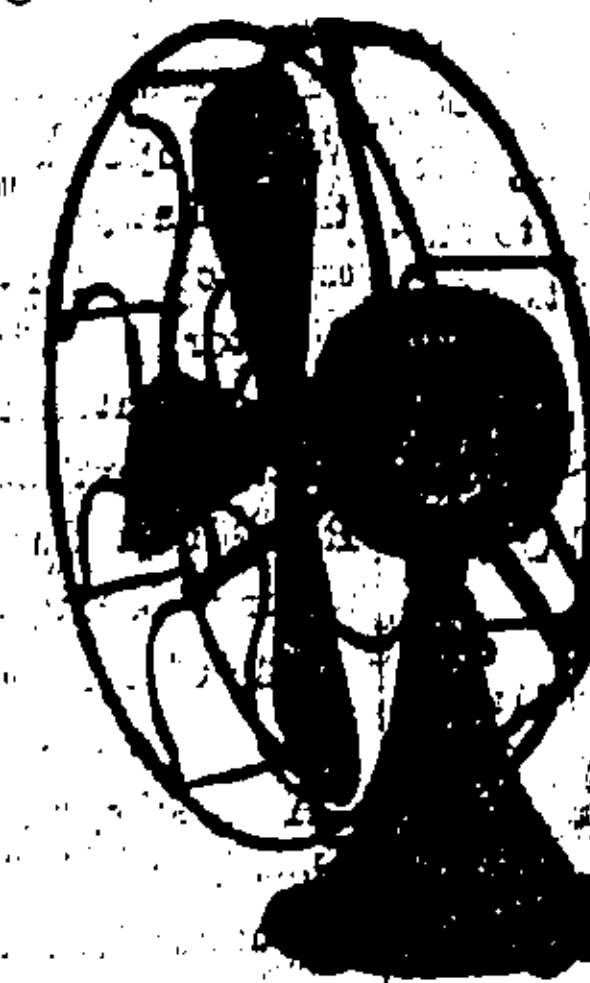
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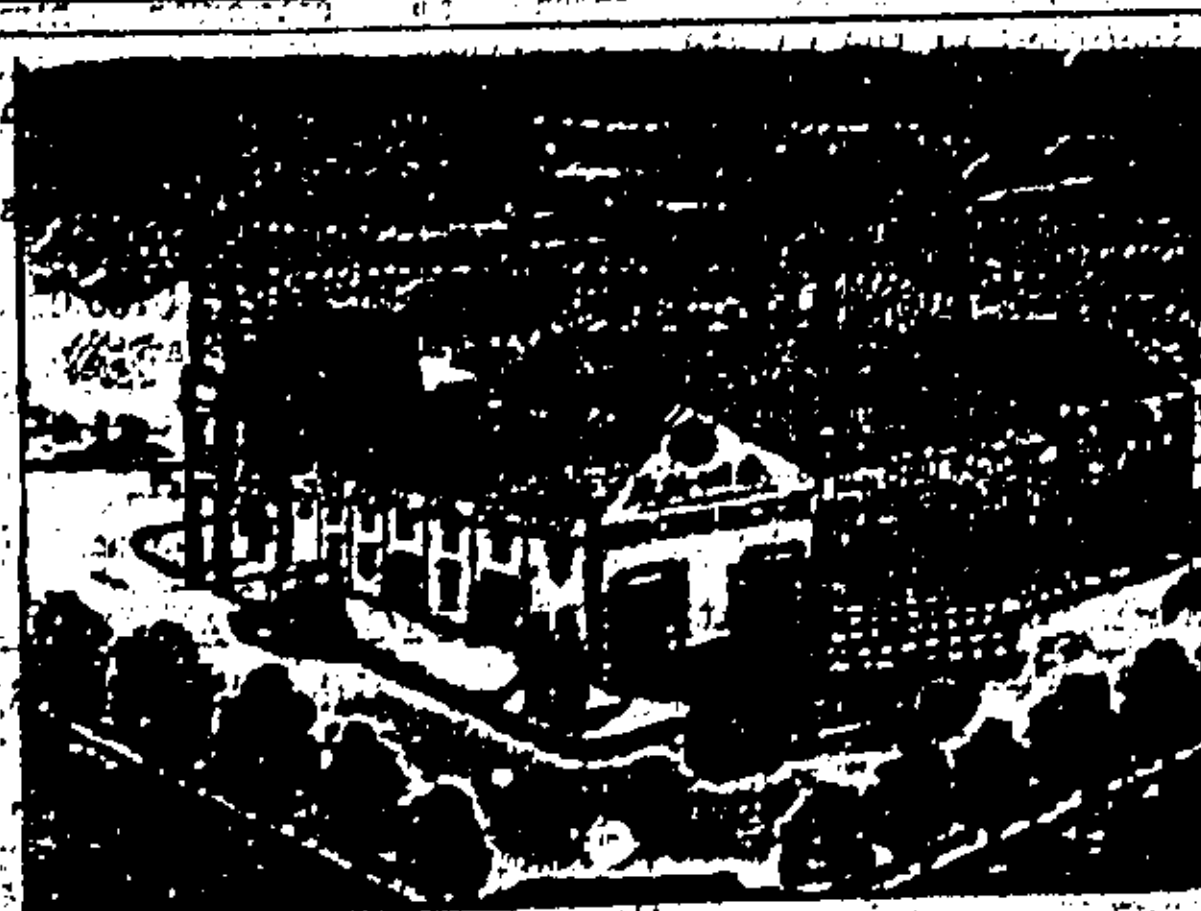
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Frame Oscillating Desk and Bracket Fans in Stock.



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Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method allows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods. Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant, and compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

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Thursday, Jan. 17th—"THE DUKE OF KILGCRANKIE"  
Friday, "19th—"THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY."  
Saturday, "19th—"OUTCAST."  
BOOK AT MOUTRIE'S  
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IS JUST PURE  
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ALL THE GOOD OF THE MILK  
HAS BEEN KEPT IN, AND  
ALL THE GERM DANGERS  
OF RAW MILK KEPT OUT.

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SEND A POSTCARD TO NESTLÉ'S P.O. BOX 351, HONGKONG  
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TEL 27 TEL 1417

### HEALING BY SUGGESTION.

#### CLAIM FOR TREATING A LADY PATIENT.

The treatment of a patient by "psychotherapy"—which, it was explained, bore some "distant" relationship to Christian Science—was the subject of a claim in the King's Bench division, when Dr. John Francis Woods, a Harley-Street specialist in nervous diseases, sued Mrs. Julia Ladborough, of Oatley-Square, S.W., for £75 12s. in respect of medical attendance.

Mr. J. B. Matthews, K.C., for the plaintiff, said that Mrs. Ladborough was suffering in 1915 and 1916 from neurasthenia and other complaints and had a special run, which would not yield to treatment. She was advised to consult Dr. Woods, and underwent his treatment—psychotherapy.

#### RELATED TO SCIENCE.

Dr. Woods in 1892 was at Horton House Asylum, and, as a consultant, and experimented with psychotherapy. It was a system that bore some distant relationship to Christian Science—making a patient believe there was nothing the matter with her. Having got her to believe that, the patient was half-way on the road to being well.

Plaintiff said he had had 25 years' experience of treatment by hypnotic suggestion. Mrs. Ladborough got well for a time under his treatment, but the rash reappeared after some domestic worry. Explaining his methods, he said he got the patient into a sort of semi-sleepy condition, and then made the suggestions for effecting the desired results. The subject must work with the doctor, who made suggestions, and sometimes stroked the forehead and put slight passes on the arms.

#### VERY MYSTERIOUS.

Mr. Giffen (cross-examining): Is that all?—It is quite enough to get the result. It isn't exactly the same as hypnosis. It is really the first stage—the stage of lethargy.

It sounds very mysterious!—It is rather mysterious. His Lordship: It strikes one as very mysterious. But all the effects of the mind on the body are mysterious. We don't know how they are produced, nor why they are produced, nor does anybody.

Dr. Leonard Cutler, Kensington Gate, called in support of Mrs. Ladborough's case, said he had treated her for the rash. In his opinion psychotherapeutic treatment would not cure the rash. He could quite conceive the treatment might do good if the rash were entirely of nervous origin. In Mrs. Ladborough's case it was not entirely of nervous origin, but due to absorption of germs into the blood. His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for 50 guineas, with costs.

### MARRIAGE SERVICE.

#### DEAN OF CANTERBURY WANTS TO CHANGE IT.

One of our most gallant "last-ditchers" is undoubtedly the venerable Dean of Canterbury. He is a great fighter, in spite of his eighty-four years.

Two of the most controversial topics to be brought before the forthcoming Convocation of Canterbury are down in his name.

In the first he re-joins the flag of the old Royalist with a motion to insert as a Black-letter day in January the date of the execution of Charles I.

The second motion for which he is responsible reads as follows:—

That the order of the causes for which matrimony was ordained should be altered; that that which stands thirdly should be placed first; that that which now stands first should be second; and that that which now stands secondly should be thirdly.

The "causes for which matrimony was ordained" in the event of the motion being carried, would fall into the following order:—

First, it was ordained for the mutual society, help and comfort that the one ought to have of the other.

Secondly, it was ordained for the procreation of children.

Thirdly, it was ordained as a remedy against sin.

The proposal is sure to arouse criticism, but there will be a large body of opinion in favour of the change.

"I agree with the Dean's suggestion," Dr. Ethel Bentham told a newspaper representative.

"The Church of England, and do not wish to criticize their service, but I think the only real marriage is derived from the mutual help and comfort that the one is to the other."

"When two pure-minded young people meet and decide to marry, the chief thought in their minds is not a prospective family," Dr. Charles, a Canon of Westminster Abbey, said.

"The mutual comfort and help of their association is the primary object of marriage. Therefore, I am not opposed to the suggested change."

But this must not be taken as a pronouncement in favour of the restriction of families. I am strongly opposed to any such restriction, which is generally practised by the very people who are best qualified for family-responsibilities.

It must be remembered that it is not proposed to remove this 'cause' from the service, but only to put first what I regard as the most important 'cause.'

### HEROISM IN ORDINARY.

Admiral Fremantle, accepting a portrait of Admiral Jellicoe for the Musters to Beaten at its annual meeting on May 3rd, told a story in illustration of the "spirit" of the Mercantile Marine, "to which we owed the bread we ate and the biscuit we nibbled." He had related to a merchant skipper the story of a boy who had asked a captain for his life-belt and got it, with the result that the boy was saved and the captain was drowned. Getting no reply, he said, "Wasn't that a noble deed?" When there came the immediate response, "Well, what else could he do?"

### WEATHER REPORT.

June 14th, at 12.14—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok.

Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations; it remains lowest over Tongking.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inch. Total since January 1st, 45.55 inches against an average of 33.61 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(S.W. winds, fresh; cloudy, squally, occasional rain.)
Formosa Channel	(S.W. winds, fresh to strong.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocka	(The same as Hongkong and Lamocka.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	(The same as Hongkong and Lamocka.)

### CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

JUNE 14TH, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigaki	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kyushu	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gutzlaff	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihou	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihu	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tainan	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koshun	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gap Rock	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wachow	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hohow	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phu Lien	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape James	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apurri	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legaspi	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talapan	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ililo	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, by blue sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. rain, r. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

### HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 14th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.50	29.51	29.54
Temperature	82	84	86
Humidity	72	63	80
Wind Direction	SW	SW	SW
Force	4	4	4
Weather	oq	oq	oq
Rain	0.63	—	0.51

Highest open-air Temperature on 13th ... 89

Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th ... 80

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OF  
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR  
STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS  
WEAK LUNGS

CATARH  
CONSUMPTION

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

### SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

HAIPHONG via HOHANG ... "TAKSANG" ... Wed, 16th June, 8 a.m.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & JAVA via AMOY "CHUNSANG" ... Wed, 16th June, 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "HANGSANG" Thurs, 17th June, D'night

MANILA ... "WINGSANG" Sat, 19th June, 3 p.m.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KUMSANG" ... Sun, 20th June, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from a Calcutta steamer provided via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bill of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

## CALCUTTA LINE.

### S.S. "CHUNSANG"

will be despatched on or about June 16th, for JAVA PORTS via AMOY, SINGAPORE, PENANG, BELAWAN DELI.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading (Transshipment at Singapore) to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and CALCUTTA.

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GENERAL MANAGERS

TELEPHONE No. 215.

## GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

### U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

#### OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENLYLE"	30th June.
"GLENARA"	12th July.
"GLENAMOY"	15th July.
"GLENSANDA"	24th July.

#### HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"CARMARTHENSIRE"	3rd July	LONDON & ANTWERP
"GLENLYLE"	26th July	GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP
"CARDIGANSHIRE"	28th July	LONDON & ANTWERP

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA.

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The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—  
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And, under the Company's management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each  
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.  
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,

No. 8, Buzo, Kobe.

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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

June 14th.  
*Dredgoh*, British str., 2,325 tons, Capt. Elshy, from Saigon, Admiralty.  
*Taishan*, Chinese str., 1,210 tons, Capt. Halkett, from Canton, with a general cargo. C.M.S.N. Co.  
*Tong Lee*, Chinese str., 388 tons, Capt. Watanabe, from Choboo and Wei-hai-wei, with a general cargo. Yue Tai Hong.

June 14th.  
*Chongyeh*, Chinese str., 338 tons, Captain Anderson, from Haiphong, with a general cargo. Wo Fat & Co.  
*Chuen On*, Chinese str., 235 tons, Captain Chan Choo, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo. Lee Hong.

*Driflar*, Norwegian str., 1,102 tons, Capt. Olsen, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal. Thorsen & Co.  
*Gregory*, American str., 4,700 tons, Capt. Baschi, from Singapore, with a general cargo. M. M. & Co.

*Hadiis*, Norwegian str., 1,065 tons, Capt. Bull, from Canton, in ballast. Thorsen & Co.  
*Ichang*, British str., 1,225 tons, Capt. Lister, from Canton, with a general cargo. B. & S.

*Eam Yung Fat*, Chinese str., 440 tons, Capt. Noronha, from Hoibow, with a general cargo. Globe Navigation Co.  
*Leather Castle*, British str., 2,740 tons, Capt. Hughes, from New York via Shanghai, with a general cargo. Doddwell & Co.

*Nile*, British str., 3,888 tons, Capt. Kingsley, from Singapore, with a general cargo. China Mail S.S. Co.  
*Satsuma*, American str., 8,100 tons, Capt. Hawkins, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

*Shingai*, Japanese str., 3,125 tons, Capt. Mori, from Singapore, with a general cargo. N.Y.K.  
*Sunning*, British str., 1,730 tons, Captain W. Bonson, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo. B. & S.

*Tuen Sang*, British str., 1,125 tons, Capt. McAlister, from Manila, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

June 12th.  
*Alania*, Greek str., for Keelung.  
*Chang Hing*, for Swatow.  
*Duyfswa*, for Calcutta.  
*Hakaru*, for Chingwan-tao.  
*Hing Tung*, for Batavia.  
*Ichang*, for Canton.

*Kaijo*, for Keelung.  
*Kwai Wah*, for Tournay.  
*Lake Park*, for Calcutta.  
*Nam Wan*, for Hoibow.  
*Panama*, for Bangkok.  
*Typhoon*, for Shanghai.  
*Wing Jung*, for Seattle.  
*Yue Choo*, for Shanghai.  
*Yue Ying*, for Haiphong.

June 13th.  
*Changchou*, for Swatow.  
*Sooka*, for Canton.  
*Tung Tai Kiang*, for Canton.

June 14th.  
*Chuen On*, for Kwong Chow Wan.  
*Foo Lee*, for Choboo.  
*Fushimi*, for Victoria.  
*Hadiis*, for Hongkong.  
*Hany Sang*, for Canton.  
*Hock Lee*, for Tournay.  
*Huhon*, for Hoibow.  
*Kaiyong*, for Canton.  
*Kaifong*, for Haiphong.  
*Luchow*, for Bangkok.  
*Shingai*, for Kobe.  
*Staric*, for New York.  
*Sunning*, for Canton.  
*Thong Samud*, for Hongkong.  
*West Hing*, for San Francisco.  
*Wing Hing*, for Kwong Chow Wan.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Nile*, on June 14th.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Burlingham, Sir Raymond Dennis, Mr. Lambert, Dunbar, Mr. Herman W. Halkenna, Mr. George M. Harding, Mrs. Marie C. Hazen, Mr. W. E. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Jan Joffe, Mr. and Mrs. Margaretta Hockman, Mr. Malthus W. Julius, Mr. Julius Kunneman, Mr. John Le Page, Mr. Sieben Lout, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Meibizen, Mrs. H. S. Mohuizen, Mr. Jno. I. Solomon, Mrs. W. G. Sterling, Miss Mary Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. Antone W. M. Staker, Miss Johanna Staker, Miss Gertrude Staker, Miss Antone Staker, Mr. Pieter A. Vander Tas, Mrs. Marie Leonie Vander Tas, Miss Kialobe Waterhouse, Mr. Gilbert C. Watson, Mr. Stuart T. Williamson, Mr. David Windram, Miss Elizabeth Windram, and Mr. Henry H. Zerner.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Deucalion* (Blue Fannel line) left Singapore on June 11th and is due to arrive here to-day.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Togoku Maru* (New York line) left Nagasaki for this port on June 14th, and is expected here on June 18th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Nikko Maru* (Australian line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on June 11th, and is expected here on June 20th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Nagata Maru* (Calcutta line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon, Penang, and Singapore on June 12th, and is expected here on June 20th.

The R.M.S. *Monteagle* reached Shanghai at 1 a.m. on June 12th, left at noon the same day, and was due at Moji yesterday.

The P. & O. s.s. *Nellie* left Shanghai at 10.30 a.m. yesterday and is due in Hongkong at daylight on June 17th.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

*Akita Maru* (Hamburg line), from Rotterdam, due July 5th.  
*Alicious*, due July 3rd.  
*Atsuta Maru*, from London, due June 30th.

*Bellerophon*, due July 15th.  
*Bombay Maru* (Bombay line), from Moji, due June 9th.

*Demodocus*, due June 27th.  
*Deucalion*, due June 18th.  
*Empress of Russia*, from Vancouver, due June 24th.

*Kimi Maru* (Bombay line), from Bombay, due June 20th.  
*Kiya Maru*, from Valparaiso, other South American ports, and San Francisco, due June 29th.

*Laomedon*, due June 28th.  
*Maturra*, left Colombo, June 7th, due at Singapore June 14th.

*Mathias*, from Vancouver, due June 23rd.  
*Nikko Maru* (Australian line), from Sydney, due June 23rd.

*Ningchow*, due July 18th.  
*Persia Maru*, from San Francisco, due June 27th.

*Pyrrhus*, due June 28th.  
*Shini Maru* (Bombay line), from Bombay, due June 18th.

*Stiegwald*, due July 25th.  
*Taina Maru* (Bombay line), from Japan, due June 17th.

*Tajima Maru* (American line), due June 20th.  
*Thesus*, due June 24th.

*Tyndarus*, from Seattle due June 15th.

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FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C., VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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STEAMERS	From Hongkong	Vancover
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 28	Aug. 18
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Empress of Japan	Oct. 26	Nov. 18
Empress of Asia	Nov. 8	Nov. 30
Empress of Russia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Japan	Dec. 16	Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are so congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here will cover all such reservations.

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S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE" about end of July

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

For SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA

S.S. "PERSIA" on or about 20th June.

S.S. "PILSNA" on or about 11th July.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

## S.S. "PILSNA"

On or about 12th August.

## NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN

S.S. "RIJUN MARU" On or about 17th June.

For JAVA.

S.S. "HOKUTO MARU" On or about 27th June.

## OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Service Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA

in conjunction with the

INDOCHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

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## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Tuesday, June 15th.

ALSO

S.S. "WEST CONOB" Beginning of June, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual Ports of call.

## HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mankions.

Cable Address "SC CASO."

Telephone 141.

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.  
 Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.  
 TAJIMA MARU (calling Manila & Keelung) ... Wednesday, 30th June, at 11 a.m.  
 KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Sunday, 4th July, at 11 a.m.  
 KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila & Keelung) ... Monday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said and Marseilles.

INABA MARU ... Sunday, 27th June, at Noon.  
 KAMO MARU ... Friday, 9th July, at Noon.  
 IYO MARU ... Friday, 23rd July, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TSURUGA MARU ... Monday, 21st June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOKIWA MARU ... Friday, 9th July.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.  
 NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Sunday, 30th June.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... Beginning of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAIYAN MARU ... Friday, 18th June.  
 YETOROFU MARU ... Friday, 2nd July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

DELAGOA MARU ... Sunday, 27th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Monday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.  
 AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

PENANG MARU ... Wednesday, 18th June.  
 IYO MARU ... Friday, 18th June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 232 & 232.

S. TASUDA, Manager.

## SERVICE to UNITED STATES

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON

via Panama

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" Sails about June 24th

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONE

2477 & 2478

AGENTS.

5th Floor.

HOTEL MANKIONS

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## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia. (Lv. Hongkong for Australia)

"CHANGSHA" 8th July 10th July

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice. Fresh provisions also, and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

## THE CHINA &amp; AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.

For MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS

"GABO" (Cargo only)

July 2nd.

"HWAH PING"

July 4th.

"VICTORIA"

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.

Agents.

113, Connaught Road Central.

## WATERHOUSE LINE.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama.

"MAQUAN" ... 20th June.

"WEST IVAN" ... 26th July.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and further particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY.

2nd Floor, Hotel Mankions.

Telephone 2307.

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**AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**FOR HAVANA AND NEW YORK  
via Panama Canal.  
Subject to change without notice.**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGON BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—  
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
Managing Agent.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.  
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.**

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & HAMBURG ... "KATHLAMBA" ... 10th July.  
Subject to change without notice.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.  
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents.**C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 15th June, 9 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 15th June, 11 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"ICHANG"	On 15th June, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 17th June, Noon
WALSAY, CHENYU & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHO"	On 18th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENYU"	On 19th June, 4 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SUIYANG"	On 22nd June, 2 P.M.

**SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.**  
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantai and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

**BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow**

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

TELEPHONE 32.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.**

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

Steamer	Departure	Arrival
"HAIRONG"	Capt. J. S. Thomson, TUESDAY, 15th June, at 2 P.M.	15th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAIRONG"	Capt. W. O. Passmore, FRIDAY, 18th June, at 2 P.M.	18th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAIRONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart, TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 2 P.M.	22nd June, at 2 P.M.

(Calling at Amoy for Passengers Only)

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAURENCE & CO.,  
General Manager.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint Service of the

**"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE**

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND  
**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DEUCALION" ... via Suez ... 5th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.  
BONGKONG and CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.****APCAR AND EASTERN &  
AUSTRALIAN LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES**

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN, G.

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND.

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &amp;c.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)**

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NELLORE"	7,000	13th June	Madras, London & Antwerp
"KARNATA"	9,000	1st July	Madras, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,100	17th July	Do.
"KALYAN"	9,000	10th Aug.	Do.

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)**

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JAPAN"	8,100	13th June	Straits, Bangkok & Calcutta
"MADRAS"	7,000	4th July	Do.

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th July	For Melbourne, via Sandakan
"EASTERN"	4,000	13th Aug.	Thursday Island, Cairns Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,500	13th June	Shanghai & Kobe
"DEVANHA"	8,100	19th June	Shanghai & Japan
"DILWANA"	8,400	1st July	Shanghai Only

**CALLS AT ANTWERP**

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.  
All Carriage fares with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Passengers' baggage not more than 150 lbs. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,**  
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

**TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE**

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

	(calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About June	15th
"CROSSKEYS"		About June	22nd
"ICOMIA"		About June	29th
"WHEAT AND MONTANA"		About July	15th
"END COTT"		About July	18th
"ELTON"		About Aug.	12th

**FOR PORTLAND direct.**

	(calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About June	15th
"MONTAGUE"		About June	22nd
"WHEAT"		About June	29th
"AFRICOR"		About July	15th
"FAWLET"		About July	18th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Consignees' orders.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

**THE ADMIRAL LINE.**

Telephone 3477 &amp; 3478.

Fifth Floor, Royal Marine.

**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.**

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

**"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"**

15,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR**

**SAN FRANCISCO**  
via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU  
"NANKING" ... July 3rd.  
"CHINA" ... July 10th.  
"NILE" ... June 18th.

[An unsurpassed high class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Prince's Building, The House Street.  
Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1824. Telephone, Freight Dept. and Agents' Bldg.**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"SHINTO MARU"	12,000	June 17th
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	July 5th
"KOREA MARU"	20,000	July 14th
"SIBERIA MARU"	30,000	Aug. 10th (from Yokohama)

\* Calling at Keelung

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ BALBOA, AILAO, ARICA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"KIYO MARU"	17,500	July 15th
"ANYO MARU"	18,500	Sept. 3rd
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000	Nov. 9th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.  
For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—  
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building.  
Telephone 2374 and 2375.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	Steamers & Departures	Sailing Days
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000 tons "PAUL LECAT" ...	On or about 17th July. On or about 30th July
SHANGHAI (Only)	"MARSEILLES" via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, INDOCHINA, SUEZ, PORT SAID	On or about 23th June
SAID, HAVRE & AN	"LIEUTENANT DE LA TOUR"	On or about 18th June

TWENTY and LONDON

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,  
Agent,  
Queen's Building**O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYRE MARU" (Call, Madras) ... Saturday, 19th June

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"BRATTLE MARU" ... Thursday, 8th July.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Beginning of August.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"GANGES MARU" ... Friday, 15th June

"BURMA MARU" ... Middle of July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"SHISEN MARU" ... Friday, 2nd July

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Thursday, 17th June

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports to Japan and calling cargo to OYFLEAD FOURTE U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 28th June

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Saturday, 17th July

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama

"AMAZON MARU" ... Saturday, 28th June

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama &amp; Yokohama

"BORNEO MARU" (Moji) ... Thursday, 17th June

"KOSOKU MARU" (Yokohama &amp; Kobe) ... Wednesday, 23rd June

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOI—These steamers

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office

"AMARUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd June

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOI.

"BOHU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th June

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building,

Tel. No. 744 &amp; 745.

**LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY  
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.**

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DATE	ABOUT	DATE	ABOUT
S.S. WEST HIXTON	June 15th	S.S. WEST HIXTON	June 17th
S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 10th	S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 12th
S.S. WEST HIXA	Aug. 10th	S.S. WEST HIXA	Aug. 12th

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transshipment en-route  
Shipside connection with the California, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.  
Head Office—Los Angeles, Calif.  
Branch Office—Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore.  
Hongkong Office—Prince's Building, Chater Road, Tel. No. 1063.  
CHAS. E. RICHARDSON  
General Agent for South China



